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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1791.

Advices from India by Capt. TRUXTON.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, near Arnee, September 2.

"AN attempt was made to ſtorm Dindigul on the 22d or 23d ultimo, by the two flank companies of the 52d regiment, and the 7th battalion of Carnatic ſepoys; at 7 o'clock in the evening, however, they were obliged to retreat, after the former had 37 men killed, and the latter loſt a great number of men, beſides Lieut. Davidſon, who was killed.—Lieut. Bell, of the artillery, has ſince died of his wounds. In the morning, a ſecond ſtorming party was ordered; but, during the night, the garriſon ſeized the commandant, and inſiſted on his ſurrendering up the fort, which put a ſtop to the ſtorm; and, conſequently, ſaved many lives.—This commandant is the ſame who commanded at Bangalore during laſt war, and ſhewed ſo much humanity to the Engliſh priſoners under his charge.

"We are ſtill ignorant of what is to be done with this army: but we are apprehenſive we ſhall be kept in the Carnatic; as all the heavy train that was ordered to join us, has, we hear, been countermanded, and the bullocks, laſcars, &c. belonging to it, diſcharged.—This however is only the report of the camp.

"The accounts brought by the hircarras who were ſent to examine the gauts between this place and Bangalore, are, that they did not find one armed man at any of the paſſes; and that Tippoo had withdrawn all his guards, and ordered the country people to carry off all their cattle and corn to the interior parts of the country. They alſo reported that they had poiſoned all the wells and tanks."

It is ſuppoſed that the firſt object of the grand army, after the breaking up of the rains, will be the reduction of Paligautcherry, which lies nearly in a ſouth-weſt direction from Coimbatore, and at the diſtance of about 26 miles: it is ſituated between two ranges of mountains to the ſouth and north, which are poſſeſſed by independent Polygars. However much the poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes which have already ſubmitted to our arms may be of advantage in the end, yet one would be led to imagine, that the detaching ſo many troops as are abſolutely neceſſary to garriſon them, may, in the mean time, conſiderably weaken the different diviſions of the army from which they are drawn.

The time now quickly approaches when ſomething deciſive muſt take place. That Tippoo depends much on the oppoſition which the natural ſtrength of the place may enable him to make at the paſs of Tagoor, which is about 12 miles from the fort of Guzzel hatty, is a very probable conjecture. It is no leſs probable that his principal force is in that quarter, as ſo much depends on the defence of that paſs; there being, beyond it, no hills or defiles, in the road to Seringapatam; or any other natural impediment to the progreſs of an army, but two large rivers, branches of the Caveri; the firſt being about forty-five miles beyond the Tagoor paſs, and the other at the town of Myſore, twelve miles to the ſouthward of Seringapatam.

The troubles in Perſia ſtill continue; and the competitors for empire were ſo numerous, that they ſtarted in various parts of the country, which abounds with malcontents, who flock to the ſtandards of different leaders.

From the Madras Courier of Sept. 1.

On the morning of the 20th ultimo, the detachment under the command of Col. Stuart, commenced the attack of Dindigul; a ſteep rock-fort, famous for its natural ſtrength, which has received great addition from art ſince the laſt war.

The batteries opened early in the morning, with eighteen pounders, two twelves, two fives, and two howitzers. A very briſk fire was kept up for ſome hours on both ſides, the fort returning gun for gun, till about noon it mutually ſlackened. The axle of one of the twelve pounders was broke in firing. In this attack, Lieut. John Bell of the artillery, was ſlightly wounded; 1 artillery-man killed; 10 men of the 52d regiment, & 3 of the 7th battalion, wounded. A ſtorming party was ordered to be in readineſs, commanded by Major Skelly, conſiſting of the two flank companies of Trichinopoly grenadiers; and the reſerve, the 20th and 22d battalions of infantry, commanded by Captain Oram. On the 2d, in the evening, the breach being judged practicable, the ſtorm was attempted; but the aſſailants met with very ſteady reſiſtance. Of the forlorn hope, a ſerjeant and corporal of the 52d, and 2 men of the Madras regiment, were killed in the breach. Lieut. Davidſon, of the 20th battalion, was killed by a ſix pounder ſhot, and many were ſeverely bruiſed by falls, as they endeavoured to aſcend the rock; but we are happy to add no other officer was killed, though many were expoſed to a heavy fire, and Major Skelly received a ball through his hat. It is needleſs to add, that every poſſible exertion was made by the officers who conducted and ſupported the attack; at length, however, it was found neceſſary to diſcontinue it till the next day. But before it recommenced, a flag of truce was held out from the fort, and it ſurrendered on the morning of the 22d.

The garriſon conſiſted of about 900—beſides 100 women and children. They were permitted to pile their arms, and retain private property. Fourteen guns were taken in the fort, and 30,000 cullum of grain of different kinds. The old Killedar, who was formerly ambaſſador from Tippoo to Conſtantinople, behaved with great bravery, and was wounded, it is ſaid, in the breach. Colonel Stuart's detachment, it was expected would remain at Dindigul, till the 21ſt of the next month, and then march to Sickryghurry and Coimbatore.

By the laſt accounts from Colonel Oldham's detachment, it appears that the Bhavani was not then fordable. When the river falls ſufficiently for the tranſport of his heavy guns, there can be no doubt of his ſucceſs againſt the ſmall forts, and of his taking poſt ſecurely at Guzzlegherry, at the bottom of the paſs of that name, if the intention is continued, which has hitherto appeared probable, of forming there the grand rendezvous of the army, and commencing from thence the aſcent of the gauts.

The cavalry under Colonel Floyd have been equally ſucceſsful and active againſt various parties of the enemy's horſe. The very ſpirited alert of the Colonel, in which gallantry and preſence of mind were equally conſpicuous, has been followed by the very effectual ſucceſs of the party under Major Affleck. On the 20th ultimo, the Major, with two troops of the 19th dragoons, and two of the 5th native cavalry, ſet out to ſcour the country; and falling in with a large party of the enemy, charged ſword in hand, killed 40 of them, and ſent in 18 horſes.

Seyed Saheb was, by the laſt accounts, ſtill at the fort of the paſs; ſtationed there, it would ſeem, in an awkward dilemma of apprehenſion: fearing Tippoo's vengeance if he quits his poſt; and not leſs afraid of a viſitation from our cavalry, if he keeps it.

The 4th regiment of native cavalry are ſtill at Caroor, on the very important ſervice of eſcorting grain to the grand magazines.

October 14.

The effects of diſcipline, conjoined with cool intrepidity, were in no inſtance better exemplified than in the behaviour of the whole of the troops under Colonel Floyd, in the action of Sattamungallum; each corps vied as it were with another for the palm of glory. Colonel Floyd having but a ſlender ſupply of ammunition, was under the neceſſity of uſing the ſtricteſt economy in the expenditure of it. However when it was uſed, it was with full effect, as was evinced by the great execution it did among the enemy. He himſelf was much expoſed during the action; but in order to avoid the havock which would have been made in his little army by a heavy fire from the enemy's numerous artillery, he made the troops lie down on their faces; the enemy, in advancing, were not oppoſed in the leaſt till they were cloſe upon our line, where they were received with a complete diſcharge of muſquetry, and the point of the bayonet. This immediately broke the line of the enemy, who retired in the utmoſt confuſion and diſorder; and, to add to their diſaſter, they were ſeverely annoyed by our cavalry in their retreat.

October 21.

From the Madras Courier.

September 29th, 1790.

Tippoo's apparent inaction for ſome time paſt is now better underſtood. It now appears that he has been collecting all his troops, and ſelecting his beſt; not to wait for our invaſion of his higher country, but to pour down his myriads and overwhelm us on the plains. For this fatal purpoſe, it is certain that he had made the moſt formidable preparations that his military talents and experience, and all the reſources of his country, could ſupply. He took his reſolution at the beginning of this month, when encamped with Lally on the banks of the Cavery. He then iſſued three months pay to his army; and bound his men by oath to the deſtruction of the Engliſh. He moved with as much celerity as he planned with deliberation; and in a few days joined Seyed Saheb, and appeared at the foot of the Ghauts, with a ſelect army conſiſting, according to computation of the moſt moderate accounts, of 25,000 infantry, 15,000 horſe, and 10,000 piadas, with 80 guns:—elephants and camels in large proportion, and bullocks innumerable.

With ſuch a force, and with the time and place of attack in a great meaſure at his option on the march of the 14th; and by all accounts they were well choſen and the attack boldly made; it appears almoſt miraculous that any efforts even of Britiſh valor or Britiſh diſcipline confirming the courage and fidelity of our native troops, ſhould effect a march not only ſo ſafe but ſo highly honourable, and actually drive the enemy from the field of battle.

The fatigues of the three days, abſolutely without any refreſhment, except a few biſcuits and a little water, were ſcarcely felt in the glory of the ſervice. The horſes of the cavalry were bridled and ſaddled above 100 hours, and mounted 16 hours each day. In the two laſt days, on the firſt of which the heat of the action is not to be forgotten, the whole detachment marched near 50 miles; the fatigue of the men not a little enhanced by the humane duty of carrying off the wounded, and from the deſtruction of the bullocks, the neceſſity of the ſepoys dragging the guns.

If every idea of danger had not been abſorbed in duty and zeal of ſervice, the miſchief fell ſo heavy in particular places, as might have ſhaken the firmeſt corps. Of the 36th regiment alone, the killed and wounded were 112. We happened juſt to receive a particular account of the ſteadineſs of the ſepoys, who waited the attack of the enemy with perfect coolneſs, preſented and recovered their arms three times by word of command; gave their fire within the diſtance of a few paces, and received the horſe on their fixed bayonets.—The loſs of the enemy cannot be aſcertained. It muſt be very great. It appears they retired towards Sattimungalum.

By the laſt letters from the army, of the 22d inſt. they were in camp 10 or 12 miles from Coimbatore. General Meadows had joined Colonel Floyd, with his powerful reinforcement, on the 16th, at Veladdy, and had ordered back from Paulgautcherry, the flank companies of the 71ſt and 72d regiments. They returned to Coimbatore, and performed their march with great expedition: 35 miles in 9 hours.

The 4th regiment of native cavalry, commanded by Major Younge, had returned, by letters of the 24th, from Carore to Errode; whither it had marched on the 17th, with the 6th battalion and garriſon from thence, and the ſtores and rice; leaving a ſubadar and ſome ſepoys in the fort. It was thought they would move in a few days to Coimbatore.

On Thurſday laſt the Hon. Commodore Cornwallis arrived in the roads from Calcutta, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, Capt. Byron. The Commodore ſhifted his pendant on his arrival on board the Crown, Capt. Delgarno.

Intelligence from the Southward.

Public expectation has been on the ſtretch for ſome days paſt, keeping pace with the unremitted exertions of the grand army. It is not eaſy to imagine a ſcene more important, or a period more critical than the two armies have preſented and gone through, in the laſt week of our intelligence.

The grand army marched from Coimbatore on the 29th ultimo, to Patch-Pollam. Intelligence was there received that the enemy was in full force at Oucarra, two marches diſtant. The news gave freſh ſpirits to the troops, who moved the next day, the 30th, to Shaore, and on the 1ſt inſtant reached Oucarra. But Tippoo had left his ground the morning of the ſame day. It is thought that his intention was to have met the General at Shaore, and to have given battle. A road had been actually cut by him from Oucarra, apparently for that purpoſe, to try his fortune once more at Shaore; but his troops it is ſaid remembered it too well, and could not be prevailed on to make head againſt our army in full force. On the 2d the purſuit was renewed to Gopalchitty, with all poſſible expedition and eagerneſs to overtake the enemy, or even preſs his rear. But though within one march, it was impracticable, as he moves perfectly unencumbered, having ſent his heavy baggage up to the Guzzelhatty Paſs before he left Sattimungalum. On the 3d, however, the cavalry had the ſucceſs of falling in with a party returning from Seringaptam, from the ſervice of conveying thither the body of Tippoo's brother in law, Burrah-ud-dean-Cawn, killed at Shoare. Two elephants were taken, two camels, and eighty bullocks laden with rockets. The commander, a man of high caſt, was killed, and letters found upon him from Seringapatam correſponds, condoling in very emphatical terms their ſevere loſs in the affair of the 14th of September. On the 3d, it appeared, that Tippoo had ſhaped his courſe eaſtward, to Errode. The army purſued without delay, and arrived thereinthe afternoon of the 4th. The enemy had left it early on the ſame morning, after deſtroying ſome arrack caſks which were found there, and taking the rice, about 3,000 bags, Major Younge, who was to have marched with his detachment and convoy from Carore to Errode, hearing of Tippoo's movement thither with his army, remained at Carore till the approach of our troops ſhould favor his junction. This became now an object of the moſt urgent conſequence; and the army preſſed forward on the 5th to Callinell, towards effecting it. Tippoo, on leaving Errode, had moved firſt in a ſouthward direction; but afterwards turning to the weſt, it appeared that his intention was to attack Coimbatore. Our army in the mean time advanced with all ſpeed to effect the junction, and on the 7th at noon, Major Younge with a large convoy of grain and bullocks, and the 4th regiment of native cavalry, and the 6th battalion, arrived ſafe in the general camp, at Cootemoody, 18 miles north from Carore. The army had marched in purſuit, eight days without halting, 103 miles.

Coimbatore, in the mean time, was very effectually reinforced. Colonel Hartley had arrived at Paulgautcherry, on the 1ſt inſt. and on the 3d, had detached the 10th, 13 and 14th battalions N. I. to Coimbatore. As Tippoo could not reach it till the 6th, they muſt have arrived there before him, if, according to all appearances, it was really his object. Colonel Hartley remained at Paulgautcherry, with the 75th regiment, two battalions of Bombay Sepoys, and the Travancorians who had joined him.

The center army, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Maxwell, was, by laſt advices, ſtill encamped near Arcot, anxiouſly waiting the arrival of the final ſupply of ſtores, &c. which it is to receive, previous to its entering the enemy's country.

The laſt advices received from camp are dated the 11th inſtant, on the banks of the Noel; and they only announce the movement of the army thither from Cootymoody, where Major Younge had joined on the 7th with his regiment of cavalry, and the 6th battalion from Carore.

The army moved from Cootymoody on the 8th weſtward, in the direction of Coimbatore. But the rains were ſo ſevere, and the road in conſequence ſo bad, that the marches were ſlow and difficult; and it became neceſſary to make a ſhort halt on the banks of the Noel, about 40 miles from Coimbatore.

Of the motions of the enemy, not having any particular accounts, we cannot ſpeak with the authentic certainty we wiſh. Reports, however, of reſpectable authority, ſay that Tippoo, as expected, puſhed on rapidly againſt Coimbatore, on the 4th, from Errode: but that the three battalions detached by Col. Stuart from Paulgautcherry, the 10th, 13th and 14th, had arrived ſix hours before he could reach it, and repulſed him.

It is ſaid alſo, that on the other hand, a detachment of the enemy has been ſucceſsful againſt Daraporam; and, not the leaſt extraordinary piece of intelligence, that two companies of Europeans, taken there, had been releaſed on their parole!

The next poſt, it is hoped, will bring particulars of importance; eſpecially, as according to the letters from the camp, it was ſuppoſed that Tippoo was not more diſtant than ſix or ſeven miles, in front of our army. Though his rapid power of movement renders it the leſs probable that any deciſive action could have taken place.

The weſtern army, under command of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, marched on the 18th inſt. to Lallpet, about ſix miles N. W. from their former ground near Arnee. They were to move next day.

The operation of this very reſpectable force will create a very powerful diverſion in favour of the ſouthern army.

Letters juſt received from Trichinopoly mention a prevalent rumour, that Colonel Lally, long in Hyder's and Tippoo's ſervice, died at Sattimungalum, of his wounds in the action of the fourteenth of September.

By late and authentic intelligence we are informed, that at preſent they have in Su-

rat, grain ſufficient to ſerve all the inhabitants for upwards of two years. Much merit is due to Mr. Griffiths for his unwearied attention; he viſits the different warehouſes where the rice is concealed, and by puniſhing ſome few delinquents, who have been endeavouring to conceal it, in order to raiſe the price, he has happily been enabled to aſcertain nearly what quantity of grain there is in the place.

The cotton in all probability will ſuffer more from the want of rain this ſeaſon, than even the crops of grain; it is currently reported from the northward, by ſpeculators in that article, that they do not expect the whole crop will exceed five thouſand bales. Should this actually be the caſe, and the demand for cotton continue, we may expect the markets to be exceſſively high indeed.

By a Grab Snow lately arrived at Damaun, from Moſambique, we have the following intelligence;

When ſhe left that port, there were then in the harbour, eighteen French merchantmen, on what they call "un voyage du trait," for ſlaves for the Iſles of France—her cargoe conſiſts in dollars 50,000, elephants teeth 104 candies, 40 ſlaves, turtleſhell one candy, 1 1-2 candy of unicorn's horns, and a quantity of cowries; the whole amounting to three lacks of rupees.

From the Bombay Gazette, Oct. 6.

The dearneſs and ſcarcity of rice is certainly a ſevere calamity, not only on the poor of this ſettlement, but alſo on the inhabitants of ſeveral of the adjacent diſtricts.

The dearth, we are ſorry to hear, has been peculiarly diſtreſſing this year, as its influence has even reached many ſubſtitutes to rice, which former ſcarce ſeaſons had ſupplied, namely, gram, mut, bazeree, jingelee-oil, &c. Could future hope alleviate preſent evil, or approaching relief remove actual diſtreſs----next to the humane and watchful eye of government, and individual exertions of charity, we ſtill have to hold out, to the ſuffering part of our fellow-creatures, the conſolation of a promiſing firſt harveſt nearly at hand; as the early farmers will be able to reap between the middle and latter part of this month. Ships alſo are daily expected with rice from Bengal; and late accounts from Arabia report, that grain was ſo cheap there, as to encourage ſpeculation on that article; and one or two ſhips have ſailed from hence, for that purpoſe.

BOSTON, April 20

Yeſterday, the memorable 19th of April, 1775—the day on which our then injured countrymen convinced the troops of Britain, by ſolid arguments, that even undiſciplined Freemen were ſuperior in arms to veteran Mercenaries—was celebrated at the American Coffee Houſe, by the Independent Light Infantry, commanded by Major Otis; after dinner, a federal compliment of toaſts were drank, each announced by martial muſic.

Since our laſt arrived in town, from the ſeat of Government, the Hon. Hugh Williamſon, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs, from North Carolina.

A Sunday School, eſtabliſhed by the liberal ſubſcription of a number of patriotic gentlemen of this metropolis, was opened on Sunday laſt. It is under the direction of Mr. Oliver W. Lane, and embraces in its object, thoſe of both ſexes, under a certain age, whom habits of induſtry, or other cauſes, debar from inſtruction on week days.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleſton, (S.C.) to his friend in this city, containing ſeveral curious particulars relative to the perſon lately executed there, ſtyling himſelf Major Waſhington.

"In compliance with my promiſe I now give you ſome further particulars relative to Major Waſhington. Little more than two years had elapſed from his coming into this ſtate from Georgia till the time of his execution. He came well recommended, but there has been reaſon to ſuſpect ſome of the beſt of his letters were forged. He ſoon became connected with perſons of note in this ſtate, and joined with them in an aſſociation called the Yazoo company, for the purchaſe of a vaſt territory of vacant, fertile land in the weſtern parts of Georgia; in this company are many reſpectable characters, who have all been cruelly deceived in their confidence in this man. Others, more cautious, perceiving the ſpeculative and fraudulent bent of his genius, avoided him from the beginning, believing, from ſome circumſtances, that he was not a man of either honor or honeſty. To do him juſtice, it muſt be owned he was a perſon of the moſt conſummate addreſs, the moſt elegant deportment, poſſeſſed an exquiſite talent of pleaſing, was a moſt alluring companion, and there were even ſome who aſſerted that generoſity was no inconſiderable trait in his character. In ſhort, ſo many and various were his external excellencies, that it was really dangerous to come within the ſphere of his temptation.---Beſides the honorable perſons with whom he had been connected, he had ſome low companions (ſuch as are here ſtyled common ſwindlers of the city) particularly a man by the name of Sampſon, who had acted as his private clerk, or ſecretary. Many purchaſers of indents, both of this place, New-York, and of other parts of the continent, who were in this city ſpeculating, gave the moſt generous prices for the indents of this ſtate. The current price was then about 10s. in the pound. One of the purchaſers had a number of indents given for the ſmall ſums of 13, 14, 17, 18 or 20l. or thereabouts. Upon being aſked whether he would ſell his indents, he replied, at a proper price he would. The man then offered him 13s. in the pound, which he readily accepted as gaining near 40 per cent. by the ſale. Upon being at a broker's who ſold indents, there was a large one offered for ſale, which was ſhewn to the man who had lately ſold the indents of the above denominations at the price of 13s. aforeſaid. He viewed it, and diſcovered a private mark which he had made on it when in his poſſeſſion. He immediately enquired of the broker in what manner he became poſſeſſed of the indent; and upon further inveſtigation it was proved that it was lodged by Major Waſhington for ſale. Upon this, information was given to one of the magiſtrates of the city, and to the Attorney-General, when he was taken up and confined in gaol. The indent mentioned was changed from 17l. ſome odd ſhillings, to the large ſum of 700l. by ſome chemical proceſs or ſolution, which had entirely obliterated the writing in the filling up of the ſum, while the other was inſerted in its place. This diſcovery gave general alarm to the citizens, but more particularly to the dealers in public paper. Theſe convened themſelves immediately, in order to enter into ſome regulations concerning the diſcovery of the perpetrators of this vile forgery.

"In the mean time Waſhington was held to bail in the ſum of two thouſand pounds ſterling, and upon a further ſcrutiny and cloſe inſpection by the indent purchaſers, they diſcovered ſeveral more indents which were counterfeited. Upon this ſecond information Mr. Waſhington was taken up again and put into cloſe confinement. More and more of this dirty buſineſs coming to light daily, Waſhington's friends, who were all poſitive as to his honour and innocence, began to deſert him, and to coincide with the public opinion: And even the Yazoo company at laſt diſcovered that he had fraudulently obtained the key of their ſtrong box, and had taken out of it public ſecurities to a large amount, and depoſited counterfeit indents in their ſtead. This latter diſcovery cauſed a total dereliction of the few friends of character that had ſtill adhered to him, and ſo alarmed his accomplices, that they made off, but by the exertions of our magiſtrates and citizens, and by a providential accident [the fall of Sampſon from a horſe, which broke his collar bone, and diſabled him from proceeding on his journey for a day or two] two of them were taken in bed. One of theſe two eſcaped, the other (Sampſon) was brought ſafe to town, and fearing that he ſhould loſe his life, turned evidence againſt Waſhington, and confeſſed the whole matter. The proſpect of Waſhington's execution, from the confeſſion of Sampſon, began to render the people cheerful, and in ſome degree alleviated the diſtreſſes of the ſufferers.———The Culprit ſtood his trial on the 20th February in the court of General Seſſions. There was the greateſt concourſe of people at his trial ever known in this State, as being of the firſt importance. It continued from 10 in the morning till 10 at night, when the Jury brought him in guilty.---Motions in arreſt of judgment were made, and a day appointed for the ſolemn argument of the law on ſeveral points, wherein great ingenuity was manifeſted, but at length the verdict of the Jury was confirmed, and the unfortunate priſoner was ordered for execution on the 23d of March. The number of people aſſembled on this occaſion was immenſe. You would have been ſurprized to ſee a man, like him, upon the verge of eternity, aſſuming the ſame bold and thoughtleſs air that had been manifeſted through his whole trial and confinement. After going through the ceremonies of the Catholic faith, adapted to men in his ſituation, he, with amazing intrepidity and coolneſs, and with the leaſt poſſible concern, called for water, and drank it off ſeveral times, as if upon an ordinary occaſion. Upon being aſked by the Sheriff, if he was ready for execution? he replied, yes; but requeſted that he might firſt be allowed to addreſs the ſpectators.---"My fellow-citizens (ſaid he) I am ſuffering innocently, as Chriſt did before me, through a falſe perſecution of my enemies; and as he died innocently and forgave his enemies, ſo do I forgive mine. I have prayed for their forgiveneſs."

"He then begged them not to impute his preſent thin and meagre appearance to a fear of death (for he looked very pale and emaciated) but to a heavy ſickneſs he had experienced for two days. He then pulled the cap over his face himſelf, and ſtept upon the death-fall, and waving his hand two or three times to the people, ſaid "Good day, fareweil, Gentlemen!"---and ordered the Sheriff to let him die. But upon one of the guards appearing very much concerned at his death, and not knocking away the timbers that ſupported the death-fall, he ſaid, "do not be uneaſy, my friend, I do not fear it."---In a minute he fell from the height of four or five feet, and TO ALL APPEARANCE died in a very quiet and eaſy manner; and thus cloſed the ſcene of life with this genteel and notorious villain, whoſe death I doubt not will be very eſſential to the intereſts of theſe United States. Providence ſeems to have intended the gallows for his mode of dying; for ſeveral days previous to his death he had taken laudanum (which he had carried with him to gaol upon his firſt impriſonment) in ſuch quantities, as, in the opinion of ſeveral ſkilful Phyſicians, would have killed many and almoſt every man. He did likewiſe, on the morning of his execution, attempt to ſhoot himſelf, but I am told the ball only made a ſlight contuſion on his ſide."

PHILADELPHIA, *May 4.*

Hillary Baker, John Baker and Joſeph Swift, Eſquires, are appointed ſitting Aldermen for the Aldermen's Court for the enſuing three months.

We have the ſatisfaction to aſſure the public, that the recruiting ſervice proceeds with vigour---already upwards of five hundred men are on their march for Fort Pitt, from the reſpective rendezvouſes in this State, Jerſey and Delaware.

Lieut. Platt marched from Chriſtiana-bridge on the 27th, with a fine company, inliſted for three years.

Capt. Armſtrong marched from this city the 27th, with a choſen company, inliſted for the ſame period.

On the ſame day Capt. Snowden marched with a detachment of one hundred levies from Trenton.

And about two hundred and fifty were ordered to march yeſterday from Carliſle, in this State.

Beſides which a company under the command of Capt. Montfort, inliſted for three years, are on their march from North Carolina to the Great Kenhawa, by which they will deſcend to Fort Waſhington.

The recruits from the Eaſtern States will rendezvous at New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, and thence march to Fort Pitt.

We have authentic information that a loan for two millions and a half of florins, which was opened at Amſterdam on the 15th of Feb. laſt, on account of the United States, upon terms better than any European power, except the Emperor, now borrows in Holland, and upon equal terms with the Emperor, was ſubſcribed, or filled in two hours *. And it muſt afford pleaſing reflections to every good American to know, that this ſucceſs is attributed eſſentially to the high confidence inſpired by the new conſtitution of the United States, and its preſent adminiſtration.

* A rapidity which is ſaid to have been hitherto without example, with regard to loans for foreign powers in that country.

Capt. King, of the ſchooner Three-Siſters, who arrived on Thurſday laſt, informs, that a fleet of four ſhips of the line, ten frigates, four corvets and three gabarres, commanded by Mr. Girard, having on board 5000 troops, under command of Mr. Biague, who takes the place of Mr. Damas, arrived at Martinique.

There alſo came out in the fleet four commiſſioners to ſettle the diſturbances in the iſlands. One of the commiſſioners has orders to draw on the United States. They are expected to remain at leaſt a year, as they are to proceed from iſland to iſland to ſecure complete the execution of ſome recent National Decree.

EXTRACT *from* MR. PAINE'S *celebrated* Anſwer *to Mr.* BURKE'S Attack *on the* FRENCH REVOLUTION.

On Hereditary Succeſſion.

In whatever light hereditary ſucceſſion, as growing out of the will and teſtament of ſome former generation, preſents itſelf, it is an abſurdity. A cannot make a will to take from B the property of B, and give it to C; yet this is the manner in which (what is called) hereditary ſucceſſion by law operates. A certain former generation made a will to take away the rights of the commencing generation and all future ones, and convey thoſe rights to a third perſon, who afterwards comes forward, and tells them in Mr. Burke's language, that they have *no rights*, that their rights are already bequeathed to him, and that he will govern "in contempt" of them. From ſuch principles, and ſuch ignorance, Good Lord deliver the world!

But, after all, what is this metaphor called a crown, or rather, what is monarchy? Is it a thing, or is it a name, or is it a fraud? Is it "a contrivance of human wiſdom," or of human craft, to obtain money from a nation under ſpecious pretences? Is it a thing neceſſary to a nation? If it is, in what does that neceſſity conſiſt, what ſervices does it perform, what is its buſineſs, and what are its merits? Doth the virtue conſiſt in the metaphor, or in the man? Doth the goldſmith that makes the crown, make the virtue alſo? Doth it operate like Fortunatus's wiſhing cap, or Harlequin's wooden ſword? Doth it make a man a conqueror? In fine, what is it? It appears to be a ſomething getting much out of faſhion, falling into ridicule, and rejected in ſome countries, both as unneceſſary and expenſive. In America it is conſidered as an abſurdity, and in France it has ſo far declined, that the goodneſs of the man, and the reſpect for his perſonal character, are the only things that preſerve the appearance of its exiſtence.

If government be what Mr. Burke deſcribes it, "a contrivance of human wiſdom," I might aſk him, if wiſdom was at ſuch a low ebb in England, that it was become neceſſary to import it from Holland and from Hanover? But I will do the country the juſtice to ſay, that was not the caſe; and even if it was, it miſtook the cargo. The wiſdom of every country, when properly exerted, is ſufficient for all its purpoſes; and there could exiſt no more real occaſion in England to have ſent for a Dutch Stadtholder, or a German Elector, than there was in America to have done a ſimilar thing. If a country does not underſtand its own affairs, how is a foreigner to underſtand them, who knows neither its laws, its manners, nor its language? If there exiſted a man ſo tranſcendently wiſe above all others, that his wiſdom was neceſſary to inſtruct a nation, ſome reaſon might be offered for monarchy; but when we caſt our eyes about a country, and obſerve how every part underſtands its own affairs; and when we look around the world, and ſee that, of all men in it, the race of kings are the moſt inſignificant in capacity, our reaſon cannot fail to aſk us—What are thoſe men kept for?"

Capt. Oſborne, on the 14th ult. in lat. 38. long. 71. ſpoke the brig Amſterdam, Baker, from Charleſton to Amſterdam, out 6 days.

Capt. Lawrence, on the 5th ult. lat. 28 1-2. long. 68 30. ſpoke ſhip Friendſhip, of Baltimore, from London to Charleſton, out 48 days, and a brig from Virginia to Jamaica, out 8 days. On the 2d ult. ſpoke brig Birmingham, from New-York to Briſtol, lat. 39 1-2. long. 71. out 3 days.

Capt. King, on the 21ſt ult. ſpoke the ſloop Edward, of Bermuda, lat. 32. 47. long. 71. from Virginia to Grenada, out 8 days;--and Capt. Davis, of Philadelphia, for Cadiz.

Capt. Broklebank, on the 24th ult. in lat. 39. 11. lon. 69, ſpoke the ſhip Cæſar, Capt. Harris, of London, bound from Virginia to Cork, out 5 days. The ſhip Flora, Capt. Laſh, from Philadelphia, arrived at Cork 4 days before the Cæſar failed, 32 days paſſage.

By a peruſal of the late India papers received, it appears that Tippoo has conſtantly avoided a general engagement; but has always retired behind the GHAUTS (a ridge of ſteep mountains inacceſſible, only by a few narrow paſſes) at the approach of any conſiderable Britiſh force. He has, by rapidly deſcending from thoſe mountains with his cavalry, made ſome fortunate attacks upon ſmall detachments of the enemy; but has always retired, rather than oppoſe any conſiderable body of troops.

Such of the towns, forts and places as belonged to Tippoo, to the ſouthward of the Ghauts, have generally ſubmitted to the Britiſh arms, without much reſiſtance.

The main body of Tippoo's troops appears to remain altogether upon the defenſive. This Prince's plan ſeems to be, to defend every paſs of the Ghauts, ſo as to make it difficult for his enemy to penetrate into the Myſore, a beautiful and fertile country, which lies behind them, from which he draws proviſions of the beſt quality in the greateſt plenty. Tippoo has in his army a number of French officers, principally engineers, who will be of great aſſiſtance to him in defending the paſſes of the Ghauts, which are well fortified, and almoſt impregnable by nature.

Extract of a letter from one of the Senators of this ſtate, and a member of the Society for promoting Improvements in Roads and Inland Navigation, to a member of the ſaid Society in this City, April 26.

"In a tour through part of Dauphin county, laſt week, I went up to Middle-town on the Suſquehanna, and thence up the Swatara ſome miles, much pleaſed with the gentle, level and copious ſtream, very inviting to navigation. We thence directed our courſe towards Quitapahilla, near the mouth thereof, and followed the ſame nearly, or rather followed the direct road, which runs up the creek, croſſing it ſeveral times, to the town of Lebanon, which is within a mile of the head; and I confeſs it is the moſt beautiful ſtream, ſuitable in ſize, free from mountainous ground, rocky ſhores, falls, great windings, or any other natural impediment, that I could have expected to be cut out by nature for the uſe of lock navigation,---add to all theſe good qualities, another, that being principally fed by large ſprings, it will not be ſubject to freeze, unleſs in very ſevere cold weather. We found the gentlemen ſent to examine the premiſes, &c. levelling the middle ground, and though they report the greateſt height to be 49 feet, yet the aſcent was ſo gradual that the eye could not diſcern it in many places. They had diſcovered a ſmall creek iſſuing from the neighbouring hill, which had ſufficient height to flow into this middle ground, but had in levelling the ſame croſſed ſeveral vales of 20 to 30 feet. We left them endeavouring to trace higher ground round theſe hollows, which ſeemed probable to be obtained. If this laſt diſcovery is made, an

I expect, there needs no further delay, but to fall too, and lay the plan of operation, except indeed ſome legal mode to aſcertain private rights, and compenſations for damages. I believe there are ſome mills, of very ſmall value to the owners, that muſt be vacated: ſeveral of them erected on dams of 4 or 5 feet; two or three of which falls might be drawn to one lock. The Tulpehocken I have not ſeen, but all ſay it is very practicable, iſſuing large at its fountain, only three miles from the head of Quintapahilla, and running directly oppoſite into Schuylkill, with every flattering circumſtance for the general meaſure.

"We converſed with ſome ſimple landholders, who were alarmed at the ruin that will fall on their property, by cutting up their meadow ground, however their comfort appeared greateſt when they declared the ſcheme futile, and in this hope they remain quiet. What pity 'tis not my lot to have my property ſo cut up."

At an election held on Monday laſt, at the Library, for ten Directors and a Treaſurer, of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for the enſuing year, the following Gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

DIRECTORS.

Joſeph Paſchall,	Benjamin Gibbs,
Mordecai Lewis,	John Kaighn,
Joſiah Hewes,	Thomas Morris,
Thomas Parke,	Benjamin Poultney,
Richard Wells,	Richard Wiſtar.

Treaſurer, Samuel Coates.

Tredyffren, April 26, 1791.

Laſt Sunday having compleated the term of a quarter in Mr. Prichard's ſinging ſchool, yeſterday he was pleaſed to give a concert at St. Peter's church, at which, a number of anthems, together with ſundry other pieces of ſacred harmony, were performed by the ſcholars, much to the ſatisfaction of a reſpectable number of ladies and gentlemen. For, notwithſtanding moſt of the members were little acquainted with the rudiments of muſic when the quarter commenced, yet they acquitted themſelves with ſuch propriety and ſkill, as not only does honor to their teacher, but would have been highly ornamental to the moſt harmonious choir.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

ALEXANDRIA, April 28.

The Baltimore Packet, Capt. Vickery, from Charleſton, 18th April ſpoke the brig Margate, of Philadelphia, Capt. German, in 20 days from St. Euſtatia, bound to Charleſton-----Charleſton Light-Houſe then bore W. by N. diſtance 5 leagues.----Spoke the brig Aurora, and ſhip Vanſtophorſt, of Baltimore, Capt. Porter, from Amſterdam, for Charleſton. The latter had 10 weeks paſſage.

On the 25th ſpoke the Philadelphia Packet from Savannah;----the ſame day ſaw a veſſel's maſt, which appeared to have been cut away; the rigging, ſails, &c. were on.---On the night of the 25th ſpoke the brig —— Capt. Porter, from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Wilmington, North-Carolina---Cape-Hatteras bore S. S. W. diſtance 15 leagues.---He informed it had been blowing very hard to the northward---that he had paſſed two wrecks juſt before dark; one of them, a large ſhip, was in tow when he left them.

The brig Harriot, Capt. Hughes, from Savannah for Baltimore, is caſt away on Buckra-Shore.

Several Pilot-Boats were loſt in the heavy gale on Saturday night the 16th; among them was Capt. Scott, in a boat from Rappahanock, which ſtruck on the Horſe-Shoe;---All on board periſhed.

GEORGE-TOWN, April 30.

Yeſterday morning, about one or two o'clock, the ſhip Termagant, belonging to the houſe of Meſſrs. Clagget, lying in the ſtream oppoſite this town, was diſcovered on fire. The inhabitants of the town and the ſeamen in the harbour ſpeedily collected, but on account of a quantity of powder that was on board, the efforts that otherwiſe would have been exerted to extinguiſh the flames were withholden. The fire ſoon communicated itſelf to the powder, and the exploſion was ſo ſevere as ſenſibly to ſhake moſt of the houſes in the town. The cinders and pieces of the ſhip were flying in every direction---and it was with the greateſt difficulty that the counting, ſtore and dwelling-houſes, on the water ſide, were prevented from ſharing a ſimilar fate with the ſhip---The extenſive tobacco ware houſe, the property of Francis and Charles Lowndes, ſituated at ſome diſtance from the water, wherein upwards of 1000 hogſheads of tobacco were ſtored, was ſeveral times, in different places, on fire, but happily extinguiſhed without ſuſtaining much damage. The loſs, occaſioned by this alarming element, muſt be great indeed, as the ſhip was large and nearly new; beſides, there were goods to a conſiderable amount, and a pretty large ſum of money on board of her---all of which (excepting a part of the money, which has ſince been found) was deſtroyed. We are informed that this accident proceeded from the ſteward's falling to ſleep and leaving a candle burning in the cabin, which, by ſome means or other, ſet fire to the ſails that were ſtowed there. It had got far advanced before it was diſcovered. Providentially no lives loſt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, One Thouſand Pounds Sterling is given to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, "for the purpoſe of being lent to ſuch married Artificers, under the age of Twenty-Five Years, as have ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in the City, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their Indentures, ſo as to obtain a good moral character, from at leaſt two or more reſpectable citizens, who are willing to become their ſureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the re-payment of the money ſo lent, with intereſt at five per centum per annum, according to the terms herein after preſcribed."

The loans to be made in ſuch manner as not to exceed Sixty Pounds Sterling, to one perſon, nor to be leſs than Fifteen Pounds Sterling.

The intereſt, with one tenth part of the principal, is to be punctually paid every year.

Applications are to be made on or before the 15th of May next, to George Roberts, Matthew Clarkſon and Iſaac Wharton, who are appointed a committee for this purpoſe.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1791.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO,

A General Aſſortment of other Goods

as uſual. ‡

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

Bucks county, Tinicum townſhip, April 30, 1791.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 16th day of April, execute to one Cornelius Vanderbelt, late of the ſaid townſhip of Tinicum, but now of the county of Cumberland, ſix ſeveral bonds, viz. the firſt thereof for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1792; the ſecond for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1793; the third for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1794; the fourth for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1795; the fifth for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1796; and the ſixth and remaining one for the ſum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1797; for a plantation, ſituated in the ſaid townſhip of Tinicum, containing one hundred and thirty-ſeven acres and an half of land, which he purchaſed from the ſaid Cornelius, and at the ſame time the ſaid Cornelius executed to the ſubſcriber a deed of conveyance for ſaid tract of land, which deed of conveyance was to be clear of all incumbrances, and the ſubſcriber has ſince found, that, previous to the execution of ſaid deed, a judgment has been and now remains entered up againſt the ſaid Cornelius, in the county court of common pleas for the ſaid county of Bucks, for upwards of ſeventy pounds, whereby the title of the ſaid land is incumbered. The ſubſcriber therefore warns all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid bonds, or any of them, as he is determined not to pay them until the ſaid incumbrance is firſt cleared off, unleſs he is compelled thereto by law. ‡ JACOB GEORGE.

On the 14th day of June next, on the Premiſes, will commence the SALE, by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

And continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold,

ALL that large and valuable tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhips of Waterford and Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, well known by the name of MARPLE'S TRACT, containing about twelve thouſand acres, and diſtant about twenty or thirty miles from Philadelphia, to be divided in lots as follows, viz.

Lot No. 1. containing one thouſand acres, with a Saw-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Out-houſes and Stables erected thereon, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame.

Lot No. 2. containing ſeven hundred acres, with an excellent ſtream of water running through the ſame. On this tract there is a good Mill-ſeat.

Lots No. 3 to 30, are thirty Plantations, containing about three hundred acres each, well timbered, ſeveral of them are improved with Dwelling and Out-houſes. Part of theſe tracts abound in Oak Timber, ſuitable for Ship-building, and is a moſt advantageous ſituation for Glaſs-works---other parts in Pine Timber, fit for Boards and Scantling, and a conſiderable quantity of good Cedar Swamp.---There is a convenient ſituation for a Town, which will be laid out in lots ſuitable for tradeſmen; the great road leading from Philadelphia to Great and Little Egg-Harbour running through the ſame, will probably make it a growing place.

A plan of the Premiſes may be ſeen at the houſe of Edward Gibbs, in Haddonfield.

Any Perſon inclining to view the Land, or any part thereof, may apply to GEORGE MARPLE, on the Premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

At the time of Sale a regular Draft of the whole will be ſhewn, the Conditions made known, and the payments made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON, Glouceſter,
EDWARD GIBBS, Haddonfield,
JOSEPH BOLTON, Timber creek, or
JOHN CLIFFORD, in Philadelphia.

April 28, 1791.

A Large and General Aſſortment of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, *Warranted or Un-warranted,*

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th of April laſt, a negro lad, named SAM, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 24 years of age, of a yellowiſh complexion, thin viſaged, and much pitted with the ſmall pox, has a ſcar on one ſide of his forehead, and had his hair tied when he left home, ſlim made, one of his eyes very weak, and much given to water; he was ſeen in Lower Penn's-Neck, ſtate of New-Jerſey, and had changed his clothes, ſo that they are unknown, and no doubt but he has changed his name, and will try to paſs for a freeman, as he is an artful, ſly fellow; when he is queſtioned, he will frequently have one of his hands in his breeches. Any perſon taking up ſaid Negro, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken up fifty miles from home, or in proportion for a leſs diſtance, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry. ISAAC STIDHAM.

May 2, 1791. ‡

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

A Single Lady that wiſhes to board in

a private family, in a pleaſant part of the city, may have accommodations, by applying to the Printers.

THE ſubſcriber, guardian of the eſtate or children of Dillman Kulp, deceaſed, doth certify that he was taken ſick, and his memory was thereby much affected, during which time he loſt, or there was miſſing out of his papers, a Bond for thirty pounds, payable the 27th of May, 1790, given by Elias Horning and Henry Hunſicker, belonging to ſaid eſtate. After ſome time, it appeared the bond was in poſſeſion of one Jacob Lentz, Baker, living in Philadelphia, without his knowledge. He therefore forewarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereof, and refuſes to make any allowance for the ſame out of ſaid eſtate, or otherwiſe, unleſs compelled by law. GOTTSHALK GOTTSHALK.

Lower Salford townſhip,
Montgomery county, April 25, 1791.

Philadelphia, 3d, 4th mo. 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe George, late of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay the amount of their reſpective debts, without delay, to Owen Jones, Sen. of the city of Philadelphia, And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their accounts to him, in order that they may be ſettled.

ELIZABETH GEORGE, Executrix.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the 22d inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN M'COMMON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. DAVID DOWLIN.

April 25, 1791. ‡

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 9, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a large commodious ſtone meſſuage, two ſtories high, three rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, with a ſtone kitchen and ſtore-houſe adjoining, a large barn with ſtables under the ſame, a coach-houſe, hay-barn, &c. a large ſtone griſt-mill or water-corn mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of them burs, and ſaw-mill, all lately built, on Big Elk Creek, a never-failing ſtream, together with 325 acres of land thereunto belonging, 30 acres of which are good meadow, and conſiderable more may be made at a ſmall expence, about 150 acres of cleared upland good for grain or paſture, a good bearing orchard, the remainder woodland, ſituate in the townſhips of Oxford and Londonderry, bounded by lands of Joſeph Strawbridge, Dr. Thomas Ruſton, James Turner and others, about two miles from New-London croſs roads, three from Fogg's manor meeting houſe, and fifteen from the Head of Elk. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed.

§ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber gives Notice to all perſons who have had, or may hereafter have, any buſineſs at *Birdſborough Forges*, that all applications are to be made to himſelf, or Samuel C. Morris; all engagements entered into with *John Barde*, which, on examination, may appear for the uſe of the works, will be punctually made good: But, as the ſaid *John Barde* left the employment of the ſubſcriber the beginning of September laſt, and is not to have any further under him, all perſons therefore, who may have buſineſs to tranſact at the ſaid forges, are requeſted to obſerve, that John Robinſon will ſettle any old accounts, and that they are to apply to him, to Samuel C. Morris, or

January 24, 1791. 2m CADWALLADER MORRIS.

FOR SALE,

TWO Lots of Ground in Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the City-Hall: 26 feet each on Cheſnut-ſtreet and 200 feet deep. Likewiſe to LET on ground-rent, a lot in Market-ſtreet, 33 feet on Market-ſtreet, 200 feet deep; the firſt lot weſt of a frame houſe nearly oppoſite Mr. Markoe's. For terms apply to SAMUEL HOWELL, at No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Notice is hereby given

TO all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Worth, Eſq; deceaſed, to make them known to the Adminiſtrators; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, otherwiſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs, without any further notice.

RICHARD BAKER and
JESSE BUFFINGTON, } Adminiſtrators.

March 31, 1791.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, April 12, 1791.

WAS committed into my cuſtody a Negro man, who calls himſelf HARRY BACEL, and ſays he is free, about 30 years old, and five feet ſix inches high. His maſter (if he has any) is deſired to come in three weeks from this date, pay the coſt, and take him away, or he will be ſold out for his fees, by

‡ WILLIAM STROUD, gaoler.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, on the 11th of this inſtant in the night, a brown MARE, 14 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, four years old, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and ſecures the thief, ſo that the owner gets his property and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, if brought from any diſtance.

‡ ABRAHAM BACHMAN.

Upper-Saucon townſhip, Northampton county, April 18th, 1791.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the evening of the 21ſt of this inſtant March, from a vendue held at the ſign of the Bear, on the Coneſtogoe road, Tredyffrin townſhip, a ſmall ſized, lively bay Horſe, Saddle and Bridle. Said horſe is about 10 years old, about 14 hands high, has ſmall ears, paces, trots and canters well, ſeveral white ſaddle marks, his off hind foot white, and ſhod all round; the ſaddle half worn, with a new blue ſweat cloth, and a curb bridle. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief ſhall have the above rewaed, or Six Dollars for the horſe and ſaddle, with reaſonable charges, paid by JOSHUA EVANS.

Willis-town, Cheſter county, March 25, 1791. ‖

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Second-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, has imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and Pigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels
Fishhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and scissars,
Razors with and without straps.
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,- --Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in setts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

William & Joseph Sansom,

Second, below Arch-street, No. 67,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from Europe, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will dispose of upon moderate terms, for cash or a short credit, viz.

RUSSIA Sheetings,
Drilling,
Ravens duck,
Ticklenburgh,
German and Irish Dowlass,
Irish Linens,
Jeans and Fustians,
Plain and striped Nankeens,
Callicoes and printed Handkerchiefs,
Florentines,
Sattinets and Lastings,
Cloths,
11-4 and Pt. Blankets,
Blue and red Strouds,
Duffils,
And a variety of other Dry-Goods.

Shot, No. 1 to 9. B. and S. B.

Tin, Crowley steel, Red and White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, &c. &c. 6w

DEVONALD & PRICE,

No. 71, South Front-street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets, have received by the Pigou, just arrived from London, the following articles, which they will sell on the very lowest terms, viz.

Sundry Printed Calicoes,
Do. do. Muslins,
Do. India Chintz,
Do. do. Muslins,
Do. Silk and Cotton waistcoat shapes,
Brown sheeting and linens,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish do,
Printed shawls and romal handkerchiefs,
India Nankeens and duck trowsers,
Sundry hosiery, hardware and many other articles.

West-Chester, Chester County, April 25, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and 236 acres of Land, with a Grist or water corn mill thereon erected, situate in the Township of Oxford, bounded by Lands of William Holmes, John Stuart and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of William Stuart M'Gaughey, by ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, April 25, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Fury, in the Township of New-London, Inn-keeper, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and 100 acres of Land, situate in the said Township of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jerret, James Johnson, John Spencer and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Robinson, by

§ CHARLES DILWORTH Sheriff.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and understands arithmetick: His integrity and sobriety must be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers. tf

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, South Front-street,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling upon reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, Also Pewter in casks, Crowley steel, Window Glass, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens stuff shoes, &c. &c. 8w.

Imported in the last vessels from London, Liverpool and Bristol, and now opening for sale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North side of Market, between Font and Second-streets,

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brass, Copper

and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of shoe and knee chapes, single and double joint spectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated spurs, card wire, brass and iron wire of all sizes, bar lead, sheet iron, Crowley steel, &c. &c.

Also a large quantity of

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raised.

Country Shop-keepers may be supplied on short notice, and at a moderate price, for cash, or the usual credit.

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, will set out from Bethlehem on Monday, the second day of May, for the first time, and so every Monday morning at five o'clock, arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday in the forenoon, and return every Thursday morning, at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. George Lesher, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Third-street, above Race-street, Philadelphia, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday forenoon.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.

N. B. The pay for each passenger is fifteen shillings, each passenger will be allowed 14 lb. baggage, and 150lb. weight of Goods reckoned for one passenger.

Letters at 2d each, and small packages in proportion.

Way passengers 4d per mile. ‖

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the west side of Sixth-street, between Mulberry and High-streets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling house, 17 feet six inches by 35 feet 6 inches, six rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew house 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt house, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of stone. Also on the south side of the lot is a brick tenement two stories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole subject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaser on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reasonable credit for the remainder, on paying interest. Apply to Isaac Howell, on the premises,

April 18. JOSHUA HOWELL, or
tf SAMUEL COATES.

Notice is hereby given

TO the Militia of Chester county, to meet and exercise under their respective officers on the following days, viz.

Lieut. Col. Elton's battalion on the 2d day of May next.
Lieut. Col. Gibbon's battalion on the 3d of do.
Lieut. Col. Bartholomew's battalion on the 4th of do.
Lieut. Col. M'Dowell's battalion on the 5th of do.
Lieut. Col. Heister's battalion on the 6th of do.
Lieut. Col. Boyd's battalion on the 9th of do.

Any person who shall bring any kind of spirituous liquors to any of the battalions on the days above mentioned for exercise, it will be seized and disposed of as the law directs.

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, Lieutenant

April 18, 1791. § Chester County.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL those who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making staves, sawing into scantling, or other purposes, are hereby requested to save it as much as may be until the time for stripping off the bark arrives, viz. the first of April, and from that it will run to the first of June, or longer; and, when stripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry soon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outside of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not less than forty shillings per cord for Spanish, chesnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not less than twenty-five shillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at least until the first day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
Dec. 22d, 1790. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
t J. JOHN HAWORTH.

A large Boat for Sale,

BURDEN about 40 or 50 tons, constructed of the best materials, under the direction of an able Shipwright, of a very small draft of water for her burden, is well calculated for carrying wood, lumber or hay, and would answer exceedingly well for meadow holders on the river, to convey mud and stones to the banks, or for farmers to carry manure from the city. She may be viewed in Frankford creek, near the late dwelling-house of Abel James, deceased. For terms apply to *Cadwalader Evans*, at No. 23, in Chesnut near Front-street, or near Frankford, to

April 11, 1791. 5sw CHALKLEY JAMES.

Plaster of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineness, to suit the purchaser,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at present is *Three Shillings* per bushel, where it will be continued to be sold on the lowest terms occasionally.

THE great advantages arising from this important manure are now pretty generally understood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its success in gardens is not so much known. Some experiments made this spring on cabbage plants have been attended with astonishing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very best sort shall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving useful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of so convenient a manure. tf

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, instant, Resolve, That the Governor be requested to issue a Proclamation, inviting proposals for undertaking to open and establish Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Susquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaster, to the river Susquehanna, as well as through any other part of the state; I have, therefore, in compliance with the said request, and in order to promote the important and beneficial designs of the Legislature, published this Proclamation, hereby inviting any person or persons, who shall be willing to undertake to open and establish proper Canals and Locks, on or near the said waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and establish a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforesaid; or to clear the Susquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforesaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaster, to the river Susquehanna, to transmit proposals, in writing, for undertaking and accomplishing the said objects respectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the first day of August next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, April 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals in writing, for putting the *Bank of Mud-Island* into good repair, will be received at this office until the tenth day of May next.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary.*

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the sign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaster road, to Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, where he has very good accommodations for Travellers and others, with stabling and yard room, sufficient to contain fifty waggons. Any person staying more than one week, shall have his board and lodging by the week, and his Horse the same as at livery, for which he purposes keeping every thing that will be necessary in this line of business, and will endeavour to use every means to give satisfaction to those that will please to favor him with their custom. ADAM SITER, jun.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1791.

ALL persons having demands against the personal estate of John Van Leuvenigh, Esq; late of Salem, in New-Jersey, deceased, are desired to produce the same for settlement. And all those indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to RICHARD BURCHAN, Administrator.

Salem, April 25, 1791.

Imported and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

In FRONT, at the CORNER of CHESNUT-STREET,

GOLD, silver, and gilt watches, japanned clock faces from 11 to 14 inches, eight day and thirty hour clock movements, pig brass, grain tin, cast clock work, bells, hands and slit pinions, sheet brass, with clock and watch tools, files, and materials of all kinds; also a variety of silversmiths tools, files, and materials. ‡

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state; the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Edward Shippen and Jasper Yeates, Esquires, Justices of the said Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing date the 2d day of April inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the 9th day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their office belong in that behalf to be done: Also, that all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then will be in the gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as it shall be just.

Dated at West-Chester, the fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the fifteenth year of American independence.

† CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 8, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of May next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the House of James Bones, Innkeeper, at the sign of the White Horse on the Lancaster road, in the township of East Whiteland, a two story stone Messuage and a Lot or Piece of Land thereunto belonging, containing 3½ acres, situate in said township of East Whiteland, and bounded by the Lancaster road on the north, by a road leading to West-Chester on the south-east, and by land of Doctor Thomas R. Kennedy on the west. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate late of John Kerlin, deceased.

¶ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3180.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1791.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by

HOPKINS & HOWELL,

No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;

Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tinn'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.

N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO,

A General Aſſortment of other Goods as uſual. ‡

DEVONALD & PRICE,

No. 71, South Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, have received by the Pigou, juſt arrived from London, the following articles, which they will ſell on the very loweſt terms, viz.

Sundry Printed Calicoes,
Do. do. Muſlins,
Do. India Chintz,
Do. do. Muſlins,
Do. Silk and Cotton waiſtcoat ſhapes,
Brown ſheeting and linens,
7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh do,
Printed ſhawls and romal handkerchiefs,
India Nankeens and duck trowſers,
Sundry hoſiery, hardware and many other articles.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by

ELLIS YARNALL,

No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,

A large and general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper

and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee ſhapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.

Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, ſtamped and rail

Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48, South Front-ſtreet,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now ſelling upon reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit. Alſo Pewter in caſks, Crowley ſteel, Window Glaſs, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens ſtuff ſhoes, &c. &c. 8w.

On the 14th day of June next, on the Premiſes, will commence the SALE, by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

And continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold,

ALL that large and valuable tract of LAND, ſituate in the townſhips of Waterford and Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, well known by the name of MARPLE'S TRACT, containing about twelve thouſand acres, and diſtant about twenty or thirty miles from Philadelphia, to be divided in lots as follows, viz.

Lot No. 1. containing one thouſand acres, with a Saw-mill, Dwelling-houſe, Out-houſes and Stables erected thereon, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame.

Lot No. 2. containing ſeven hundred acres, with an excellent ſtream of water running through the ſame. On this tract there is a good Mill-ſeat.

Lots No. 3 to 30, are thirty Plantations, containing about three hundred acres each, well timbered, ſeveral of them are improved with Dwelling and Out-houſes. Part of theſe tracts abound in Oak Timber, ſuitable for Ship-building, and is a moſt advantageous ſituation for Glaſs-works---other parts in Pine Timber, fit for Boards and Scantling, and a conſiderable quantity of good Cedar Swamp.---There is a convenient ſituation for a Town, which will be laid out in lots ſuitable for tradeſmen; the great road leading from Philadelphia to Great and Little Egg-Harbour running through the ſame, will probably make it a growing place.

A plan of the Premiſes may be ſeen at the houſe of Edward Gibbs, in Haddonfield.

Any Perſon inclining to view the Land, or any part thereof, may apply to GEORGE MARPLE, on the Premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

At the time of Sale a regular Draft of the whole will be ſhewn, the Conditions made known, and the payments made eaſy. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON, Glouceſter,
EDWARD GIBBS, Haddonfield,
JOSEPH BOLTON, Timber creek, or
JOHN CLIFFORD, in Philadelphia.

April 28, 1791.

Philadelphia, 3d. 4th mo. 1791.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe George, late of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to pay the amount of their reſpective debts, without delay, to Owen Jones, Sen. of the city of Philadelphia, And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are alſo requeſted to bring in their accounts to him, in order that they may be ſettled.

ELIZABETH GEORGE, Executrix.

THE ſubſcriber, guardian of the eſtate or children of Dillman Kulp, deceaſed, doth certify that he was taken ſick, and his memory was thereby much affected, during which time he loſt, or there was miſſing out of his papers, a Bond for thirty pounds, payable the 27th of May, 1790, given by Elias Horning and Henry Hunſicker, belonging to ſaid eſtate. After ſome time, it appeared the bond was in poſſeſſion of one Jacob Lentz, Baker, living in Philadelphia, without his knowledge. He therefore forewarns all perſons from taking an aſſignment thereof, and refuſes to make any allowance for the ſame out of ſaid eſtate, or otherwiſe, unleſs compelled by law.

GOTTSHALK GOTTSHALK.

Lower Salford townſhip,
Montgomery county, April 25, 1791.

A Large and General Aſſortment of

Graſs and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. *Warranted or Un-warranted.*

Made by the ſubſcriber, living in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, next door to the ſign of the Black Horſe, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

Bucks county, Tinicum townſhip, April 30, 1791.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did, on the 16th day of April, execute to one Cornelius Vanderbelt, late of the ſaid townſhip of Tinicum, but now of the county of Cumberland, ſix ſeveral bonds, viz. the firſt thereof for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1792; the ſecond for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds payable on the firſt day of May, 1793; the third for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1794; the fourth for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1795; the fifth for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1796; and the ſixth remaining one for the ſum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the firſt day of May, 1797; for a plantation, ſituated in the ſaid townſhip of Tinicum, containing one hundred and thirty-ſeven acres and an half of land, which he purchaſed from the ſaid Cornelius, and at the ſame time the ſaid Cornelius executed to the ſubſcriber a deed of conveyance for ſaid tract of land, which deed of conveyance was to be clear of all incumbrances, and the ſubſcriber has ſince found, that, previous to the execution of ſaid deed, a judgment has been and now remains entered up againſt the ſaid Cornelius, in the county court of common pleas for the ſaid county, for the ſum of ſeventy pounds, whereby the title of the ſaid land is incumbered. The ſubſcriber therefore warns all perſons not to take an aſſignment on the ſaid bonds, or any of them, as he is determined not to pay them until the ſaid incumbrance is firſt cleared off, unleſs he is compelled thereto by law. ‡ JACOB GEORGE.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 9th of April laſt, a negro lad, named SAM, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 24 years of age, of a yelloviſh complexion, thin viſaged, and much pitted with the ſmall pox, has a ſcar on one ſide of his forehead, and had his hair tied when he left home, ſlim made, one of his eyes very weak, and much given to water; he was ſeen in Lower Penn's-Neck, ſtate of New-Jerſey, and had changed his clothes, ſo that they are unknown, and no doubt but he has changed his name, and will try to paſs for a freeman, as he is an artful, ſly fellow; when he is queſtioned, he will frequently have one of his hands in his breeches. Any perſon taking up ſaid Negro, and ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, if taken up fifty miles from home, or in proportion for a leſs diſtance, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, near Chriſtiana ferry. ISAAC STIDHAM.

May 2, 1791. ‡

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry off ſaid Negro, at their peril.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the 22d inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN M'COMMON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. DAVID DOWLIN.

April 25, 1791. ‡

William & Joſeph Sanſom,

Second, below Arch-ſtreet, No. 67,

Have juſt received, by the late arrivals from Europe, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will diſpoſe of upon moderate terms, for caſh or a ſhort credit, viz.

RUSSIA Sheetings,
Drilling,
Ravens duck,
Ticklenburgh,
German and Iriſh Dowlaſs,
Iriſh Linens.
Jeans and Fuſtians,
Plain and ſtriped Nankeens,
Callicoes and printed Handkerchiefs,
Florentines,
Sattinets and Laſtings,
Cloths,
11-4 and Pt. Blankets,
Blue and red Strouds,
Duffils,

And a variety of other Dry-Goods.

Shot, No. 1 to 9. B. and S. B.

Tin, Crowley ſteel, Red and White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Yellow Ochre, Window Glaſs, &c. &c. 6w

ALL perſons having demands againſt the perſonal eſtate of John Van Leuvenigh, Eſq; late of Salem, in New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are deſired to produce the ſame for ſettlement. And all thoſe indebted to the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to RICHARD BURCHAN, Adminſtrator.

Salem, April 25, 1791.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on the Lancaſter road, to Market-ſtreet, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, where he has very good accommodations for Travellers and others, with ſtabling and yard room, ſufficient to contain fifty waggons. Any perſon ſtaying more than one week, ſhall have his board and lodging by the week, and his Horſe the ſame as at livery, for which he purpoſes keeping every thing that will be neceſſary in this line of buſineſs, and will endeavour to uſe every means to give ſatisfaction to thoſe that will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom. ADAM SITER, jun.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1791.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and underſtands arithmetick: His integrity and ſobriety muſt be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers. tf

FOR SALE,

TWO contiguous plantations and tracts of land, ſituate in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, on Brandywine creek, about two miles from Downing's-town, and about 30 miles from the city of Philadelphia, now in the tenure of Dennis Wheelen and John Dowling, reſpectively, one of them containing about 100 acres, the other 168 acres; there is 110 acres cleared, the remainder good woodland. Theſe plantations have two good apple orchards of excellent fruit; about 26 acres of good meadow, and 50 acres more might be made, there being ſeveral ſtreams ſufficient to water the whole. The ſituation is very convenient to lime-ſtone kilns, for manuring. They will be ſold ſeparate or together as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo a plantation, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the river Schuylkill, near the upper ferry, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 80 acres, on which are three apple orchards of good fruit, a good ſtone houſe ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe and other improvements, ſeveral excellent ſprings. The place is well manured with lime, it commands a noble proſpect of the river Schuylkill, and would ſuit exceeding well for a gentleman's country ſeat. It will be ſold either in lots or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Alſo one convenient two ſtory frame houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Vine ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 35 feet.

Alſo a frame ſtable of 20 by 22 feet, and lot of ground on which it ſtands, ſituate in Coomb's-alley, in the ſaid city.

One half of the purchaſe money being paid, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder, with intereſt. For further particulars enquire of EVERARD BOLTON, in Front-ſtreet, between Pine and Mulberry-ſtreets, Philadelphia. tf

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt Fallowfield, Cheſter county, on the weſt ſide of Brandywine, containing about 660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is moſtly woodland, ſupplied with ſeveral ſtreams of water. There are ſome ſmall tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Alſo, A Tract of Woodland, ſituate in the townſhip of New-Garden, Cheſter county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Baiſey, and Joſhua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near ſeveral lime-kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

One-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with intereſt: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. tf March 5, 1791.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, five years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an awkward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the ſaddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the ſaddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails, but perhaps the ſaddle may be changed. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, and the above reward of Ten for the mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county,
ſtate of New-Jerſey, April 12, 1791. † 4 w

☞ The perſon ſuſpected of taking ſaid mare, is a man who calls himſelf Thomas Stewart, alias Parmer, near 6 feet high, ſuppoſed to be about 35 years old, of a dark complexion, brown hair and high cheek-bones; had on a brown coat, one green ſhag jacket, one ſhort blue ditto, and fuſtian trowſers, a caſtor hat, with drawed lining and no loops; he wore large plated buckles, and carried a ſmall bundle with him. It is thought he will part with ſaid mare, but the ſame reward will be given to any perſon that informs the owner where ſhe is, ſo that he may get her again, as is offered for bringing her home.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS —— American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

NASSAU, April 22.

AMONG the many changes in public opinion, which have occurred within the laſt ten years—and this ſhort period has exhibited more than ſome centuries—that of the people of France and America, on the ſubject of perſonal rank and diſtinction, is not the leaſt ſtriking.

In France, where rank was aſcertained with the moſt ſcrupulous nicety, where heraldry and genealogy were ſtudied as important ſciences, the higheſt deference and reſpect to diſtinctions ariſing from birth or official ſituation, have been rapidly followed by the moſt levelling ſyſtem that was ever thought of. We there find numberleſs inſtances of perſons poſſeſſed of all the honours of illuſtrious deſcent, relinquiſhing thoſe adventitious diſtinctions, and declaring themſelves anxious only for ſuch ſhare of reſpect as their own conduct may entitle them to, inſtead of deriving any from their anceſtors.

The contrary appears to be the prevailing bias among the people of property in the American States. In that confederacy of republics, where few claims to pre-eminence on the ſcore of anceſtry can be advanced, where the government is profeſſedly democratical, conſequently averſe to every diſtinction, other than what is the deed of merit, it is eaſy to diſcover a fondneſs for the ſtile of addreſs and manners of a Regal Government. Thus the titles of *Excellency*, *Moſt Honourable*, *Honourable*, and *Eſquire*, unqueſtionably allied to Monarchy, are beſtowed with profuſion—and the *Levees* of men in office are as familiarly mentioned in ſome of the capitals of the United States, as they are in Dublin or Weſtminſter.

The deſire for diſtinction in America does not ſurpriſe—the hiſtory of the world uniformly manifeſts the ſame diſpoſition, eſpecially in communities anywiſe extenſive: And, if we recur to the hiſtory of the petty Republics of Greece, we will even there find that it required the utmoſt vigilance on the part of the Democrats, to prevent the people giving too much authority to any citizen who had deſerved well of his country from eminent ſervices—But in France, where the monarch was almoſt idolized, where a numerous, high-ſpirited and powerful nobility ſurrounded the Throne, the moſt enthuſiaſtic Leveller that ever exiſted could never have hoped for a change ſuch as has been the effect of the recent convulſions.

The revolt of the Negroes on ſome plantations in Dominica, which was inſtigated by ſome people of colour from Martinique, is entirely ſuppreſſed.

Between the Governor and the inhabitants of Dominica, the old diſputes are revived, and carried to a greater length, and with more animoſity, than ever. This is given upon the authority of a Grenada paper of March 11.

CHARLESTON, April 12.

As preparations are making in this city for the reception of the Preſident of the United States, a correſpondent wiſhes the commiſſioners of the roads would diſplay an equally laudable ſpirit, by having the roads and bridges put in proper repair, which in ſome places are almoſt impaſſable.

April 16. A philoſopher, who has contemplated with due ſerioufneſs, the aggregate of incidents which have combined to preſent a novel character, in the hiſtory of this chequered planet, its heroes and its monarchs, cannot reſiſt ſome flow of praiſe, but rather indulge the ſtream of panegyric, on that ardour we ſee every hour diſplayed by the citizens of Charleſton, to receive the Preſident of the United States with that magnificence which his preſence will adorn, and with that liberality and ſplendor which is eminently their characteriſtic. Every head and every hand are anxiouſly occupied, each in their proper ſtation, from the governor to the mechanic, deviſing and executing ſuch preparatory plans as may brighten the luſtre of hoſpitality, and diſplay their ſenſibility and affectionate reverence, not only for virtue ſo rare, but for qualities "*taken all in all*," without any parallel in the annals of the human ſpecies.

April 20. The intendant and wardens requeſt the citizens will not, on the approaching occaſion, exhibit any fire works or illuminations, within the city, as, from the long dry weather, the ſhingles and wooden buildings are rendered highly inflammable.

A correſpondent begs leave to propoſe to the citizens of Charleſton, to appoint a committee from each of their reſpective profeſſions, to join and conſider of a mode for forming a proceſſion, to meet and receive our great and good Preſident on landing in this city, ſimilar to the one which was formed on the adoption of the federal conſtitution.

The ſloop Friendſhip, from Maryland, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, ſtruck on a ſhoal about 15 miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras; the ſea running high, Capt. Barlow and 2 of his men, with almoſt every thing on deck, were unfortunately waſhed overboard.

BOSTON, April 23.

The Beautiful and Sublime of Blackguardiſm.

Mr. Penſioner Burke, in his "Reflections," thus endeavours to abuſe the philanthropic Price, for his ſermon delivered before the Revolution Society. "At firſt," ſays he, "I was at a loſs to account for this fit of unguarded tranſport. I knew, indeed, that the ſufferings of monarchs make a delicious repaſt to ſome ſort of palates. There were reflections which might ſerve to keep this appetite within ſome bounds of temperance. But when I took one circumſtance into my conſideration, I was obliged to confeſs, that much allowance ought to be made for the Society, and that the temptation was too ſtrong for common diſcretion; I mean the circumſtance of the Io Pæan of the triumph, the animating cry, which called "for *all* the BISHOPS to be hanged on the lamp poſts," might well have brought forth a burſt of enthuſiaſm on the foreſeen conſequences of this happy day. I allow to ſo much enthuſiaſm ſome little deviation from prudence. I allow this prophet to break forth into hymns of joy and thankſgiving on an event which appears like the precurſor of the Millenium, and the projected fall of monarchy, in the deſtruction of all church eſtabliſhments. There was, however (as in all human affairs there is) in the midſt of this joy, ſomething to exerciſe the patience of theſe worthy gentlemen, and to try the ſuffering of their faith. The actual murder of the king, queen and their child, was wanting to the other auſpicious circumſtances of this *beautiful day*.* The actual murder of the biſhops, though called for by ſo many holy ejaculations, was alſo wanting. A groupe of regicide and ſacrilegious ſlaughter was indeed boldly ſketched, but it was only ſketched. It unhappily was left unfiniſhed, in this great hiſtory-piece of the maſſacre of innocents. What hardy pencil of a great maſter, from the ſchool of the rights of men, will finiſh it, is to be ſeen hereafter."

Mr. Burke thus deſcribes the famous Verſailles affair, of which ſo much was publiſhed laſt year.—"Hiſtory," ſays he, "will record, that on the morning of the 6th of October, 1789, the King and Queen of France, after a day of confuſion, alarm, diſmay, and ſlaughter, lay down, under the pledged ſecurity of public faith, to indulge nature in a few hours of reſpite, and troubled melancholy repoſe. From this ſleep the Queen was firſt ſtartled by the voice of the centinel at her door, who cried out to her to ſave herſelf by flight—that this was the laſt proof of fidelity he could give—that they were upon him, and he was dead. Inſtantly he was cut down. A band of cruel ruffians and aſſaſſins, reeking with his blood, ruſhed into the chamber of the Queen, and pierced with an hundred ſtrokes of bayonets and poignards, the bed, from whence this perſecuted woman had but juſt time to fly, almoſt naked, and thro' ways unknown to the murderers, had eſcaped, to ſeek refuge at the foot of a king and huſband, not ſecure of his own life for a moment.

"This king, to ſay no more of him, and this queen, and their infant children, (who once would have been the pride and hope of a great and generous people) were then forced to abandon the ſanctuary of the moſt ſplendid palace in the world, which they left ſwimming in blood, polluted by Maſſacre, and ſtrewed with ſcattered limbs and mutilated carcaſes. Thence they were conducted into the capital of their kingdom. Two had been ſelected from the unprovoked, unreſiſted, promiſcuous ſlaughter, which was made of the gentlemen of birth and family who compoſed the king's body guard. Theſe two gentlemen, with all the parade of an execution of juſtice, were cruelly and publicly dragged to the block, and beheaded in the great court of the palace. Their heads were ſtuck upon ſpears and led the proceſſion; whilſt the Royal captives, who followed in the train, were ſlowly moved along, amidſt the horrid yells, and ſhrilling ſcreams, and frantic dances, and infamous contumelies, and all the unutterable abominations of the furies of hell, in the abuſed ſhape of the vileſt of women, and conducted to one of the old palaces of Paris, now converted into a baſtile for kings."———*If this is ſublimity, it is the ſublimity of frothy exaggeration.*

April 30. The probity and patriotiſm of the Merchants of the United States, has deſervedly merited the honourable tribute paid them by our beloved Preſident.—The ſmuggling that has taken place, has been almoſt univerſally by foreigners, and principally by our *good friends* from Nova Scotia—whether this laſt circumſtance ariſes from *ignorance*, or *habit*, ſpeculatiſts muſt determine. This dereliction is, however, counterbalanced by the vigilance of our Revenue-Officers; who, being ſtrict to mark iniquity, one in a thouſand does not eſcape.

Yeſterday a quantity of furs, ſuppoſed to have been taken out of a veſſel at ſea, and landed in this town from on board a boat, without entry or permit, were detected, and ſeized by the Revenue-Officers.

The want of Revenue Cutters, has been conſiderably felt—from the many havens on the coaſt into which ſmall craft may run, after taking out goods at ſea, from on board larger veſſels. This inconvenience, we are told, will be remedied ſhortly---the cutter for this diſtrict being almoſt ready for launching. As ſhe will be commanded by a judicious and experienced officer, there can be no doubt but that the "wickedneſs of the wicked will ſoon be at an end."

From Marietta---to the Editor, March 1, 1791.

You have heard of the Indians this way. Our whole buſineſs ſince has been to put this ſettlement in a poſture of defence. The ſtockade is about three quarters of a mile from the Point, and is ſtrong. We have incloſed on the Point about 12 acres ſquare, which is piqueted in. We have three Block-houſes in the ſquare---one a large and handſome building, in the angle of the Point---with a ſmall one on each bank of the Ohio and Muſkingum.---When our works are all completed, (if we are not ſurprized) I think 500 Indians would ſtand no chance for ſucceſs with us. The works at Belpre and Wolf creek, are on a ſmaller ſcale---but better than ours.---We are in hourly expectation of hearing ſomething from one of thoſe ſettlements; yet we hope the ſtrength of their works will prevent an attack---for the men in them will be equal to 1000 Indians without. Surprize is all we have to fear. It is expected there will an early campaign, which God grant may be more ſucceſsful than the laſt."---*Amen.*

From the Moniteur Colonial, a paper printed at Cape-Francois, of the 10th March, a gentleman of this town has been pleaſed to favor us with the following tranſlation;

Port-au-Prince, March 6.

Never has the town of Port-au-Prince experienced a brighter or happier day,--- a re-union, the moſt ſincere of all the inhabitants. It was the citizens of the diſtricts who propoſed this ſo much deſired reconciliation. There is now but one exiſting opinion, that of living in peace, of aſſiſting each other, and contributing to the general felicity.

It is to the eſtabliſhment of the municipality we owe this event, almoſt deſpaired of.

This day was preceded by a morning though beautifully ſerene, forced a tear from thoſe whom M. Maudit has oppreſſed:---Yeſterday morning the ſoldiers accuſed him of having deceived them: they made him account for his conduct; they doubtleſs were convinced of his being culpable.—In the afternoon they led him to the committee, for the purpoſe of obliging him to make reparation for the inſults done to the town colours, in conſequence of his taking them into his poſſeſſion on the 29th and 30th July; he refuſed: in vain did the citizens implore his pardon, expoſing themſelves to obtain it---the tumult was extreme; in vain did M. Boudon on his knees beg at leaſt his, life; in vain did a thouſand voices united to every effort attempt to avert his cruel fate: M. Beauſoleil, who was wounded on the night of the 29th of July, exerted all his power to ſave him; ſeveral ſtrokes of the Sabre exerciſed by his own ſoldiers, put a period to his days; his head was ſevered from his body, and carried on the point of a bayonet and placed on the gallows; the body was interred this day. All the moveables of his houſe were broken in peices and deſtroyed.

He was the victim of an inſtant and terrible fermentation, that nothing could calm. We were not eye witneſſes of this ſcene, a ſcene that will ſerve as an example to all thoſe who wiſh to ſtop the rapid progreſs of the revolution. We ſaw the colours of Port-au-prince re-conducted with military honour to the place from whence they were taken; but we ſaw the joy brighten in the countenances of all the inhabitants re-united, who, together with our three regiments, were preſent at *Te Deum* in the evening.

A writer in the *American Mercury*, under the Title of "*The Patriot*," concludes his ſecond number with the following Propoſition---which is republiſhed as a hint worthy general attention.

LET there be a ſociety inſtituted for promoting arts and ſciences, huſbandry and manufactures, the Governor always to be the Preſident, and the Lieut. Governor the Vice-Preſident of the ſaid ſociety---Let the government appropriate, *annually*, a certain ſum of money, to defray the expence of publiſhing ſuch ſhort treatiſes on thoſe ſeveral heads, as may be beſt calculated to promote a general knowledge amongſt the farmers; to be diſtributed to every town in this State---Let there be a further ſum annually appropriated, to be diſtributed, by ſaid ſociety, as *premiums* for the beſt ſamples of hemp or flax raiſed by one perſon---as well as to the greateſt quantity from any particular quantity of land; in every caſe the perſon who claims the bounty to furniſh the ſociety, *for publication*, with an accurate deſcription of the land on which the crops were raiſed; as it reſpects the natural ſoil---the mode of preparing the land to receive the ſeed---the method of treating the crops whilſt on the ground, and gathering them in; and the ſubſequent treatment of the products in preparing them for uſe in our manufactures.

A premium for the *greateſt* and *beſt* lots of wool, taken from any number of ſheep, and ſold to any manufactory within this State. Say the greateſt and fineſt lot of wool, taken the ſame ſeaſon, from 20, from 40, from 60, from 80, and from an 100 ſheep, &c. the premium to be increaſed in proportion to the number of the ſheep. It would not require a *large* ſum to give (in this way) a ſpring to this buſineſs; and when once well eſtabliſhed, it would require no more *nurſing*.

SALEM, April 26.

Captain Byrne, arrived here ſince our laſt, from Trinity, Martinique, which he left the 22d of March. He informs, that about the 12th, a number of tranſports, with 4000 troops, arrived at Fort-Royal, with whom came ſeveral commiſſaries for ſettling the affairs of that diſtracted iſland. Fort Bourbon, then in poſſeſſion of the St. Pierre party, immediately was given up to the new General---St. Pierre, however, ſtill remained in poſſeſſion of its armed partiſans, no demand having been then made of it. The army of the other party remained embodied alſo, but ſubject to the orders of the ſucceſſor of Count Damas. Three months from the arrival of the troops were allowed the veſſels to receive the produce of the iſland unreſervedly, after which the cuſtomary reſtrictions would take place---St. Pierre and Trinity, it was ſaid, would be open ports---Fort-Royal, in the hurricane months only.

WORCESTER, *April 28.*

At the ſupreme Judicial Court, holden in this town laſt week, the noted Stephen Burroughs, lately employed as a Schoolmaſter in Charlton, was brought to the bar, on four indictments—two for attempting rapes on his pupils, and two for the moſt wanton and laſcivious conduct. He was convicted on three indictments, and ſentenced by the Court to ſit one hour on the gallows, to ſtand two hours in the pillory, to be whipped 90 ſtripes, to ſuffer three months impriſonment, pay coſts of proſecution, and to be bound for good behavour for three years. The objects of his brutal attempt were ſiſters, one in the 13th and the other in the 14th year of her age.

Stephen Cooke, and a young lad, his ſon, of Weſtborough, were convicted of robbing a mill of grain, and ſetting fire to it, by which means the mill was conſumed; Cooke was ſentenced to ſtand in the pillory one hour, receive 30 ſtripes, pay coſts, be bound for his good behaviour for three years. Sentence on his ſon is ſuſpended.

Simeon Wetherbee, of Harvard, pleaded guilty to an indictment for adultery; and received ſentence to ſit one hour on the gallows, and receive 15 ſtripes.

NEWBURY-PORT, *April 20.*

From a Ewe in the town of Newbury, in the courſe of the paſt year, has proceeded ſixteen lambs---In the firſt place ſhe had three lambs, each of which have now three, and the old one has four this ſpring.

A correſpondent obſerves that this is an increaſe, almoſt equal to that of Revenue officers under Congreſs, within the ſame ſpace of time.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

COMMENCEMENT.

On Wedneſday laſt was held the annual commencement of Columbia College. At ten o'clock a proceſſion, conſiſting of the truſtees, faculty of the college, graduates and ſtudents, proceeded from the college-hall to St. Paul's church, where, after prayers by the preſident adapted to the occaſion, the graduates delivered their orations in the following order:

Mr. Anthony Bleecker, of this city---The ſalutatory in latin: De uſu ſcientiæ ad libertatem conſervandem.

Mr. Iſaac A. Knevels, of the iſland of St. Thomas—on duelling.

Mr. Walter Cochran, of this city—on the mutual ſupport of ſcience and liberty.

Mr. Lancaſter L. Lupton, of do.—on the viciſſitudes of human life.

Mr. William Bleecker, of do.—on the love of fame.

Mr. John Knevels, of the iſland of St. Thomas—on the advantages of a public over a private education.

Mr. Frederick A. Van Horne, of this city—on creation.

Mr. Pierce E. Fleming, of do.—on fibbing; ironical.

Mr. George Rapalje, of do.—on arbitrary power.

Mr. Peter Anderſon, of do.—on the improvement of time.

Mr. William T. Broome, of do.—on the late revolution in France.

Mr. Charles L. Ogden, of Newark, New Jerſey—on the beauties of nature.

Mr. James Woods, of this city—on ſympathy.

Mr. William B. Ver Planck, of Poughkeepſie,—a comparative view of Europe and Aſia.

Mr. Thomas L. Ogden, of Newark—on the riſing glory of America.

Mr. John W. Mulligan, of this city—on faction.

Mr. Jeſſe Woodhull, of Goſhen, ſtate of New-York—That the neceſſity of a liberal education is not confined to the learned profeſſions.

Mr. William Hendel, of Lancaſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania—on the paſſions.

Mr. Nathan H. White, of Goſhen, ſtate of New-York—on the importance of the fair ſex.

The degrees were then conferred—after which followed the valedictory,—on the moral effects of ſcience, by Mr. Cave Jones, of this city.

* *October 6th.*

At the same time, Mr. Daniel Paris, of Canojoharie, was admitted to the degree of Batchelor of Arts, and Mr. James Cochran and Mr. Walter S. Livingston, to the degree of Master of Arts.

An address from the President, succeeded by prayer, closed the ceremony.

PITTSBURG, *April* 16.

By an express which arrived from Venango last week, we are given to understand, that the settlers at Cosewago, were leaving it, and coming down to the garrison at Fort Franklin; that from every appearance a stroke was intended on that settlement, as several parties of unfriendly Indians had been discovered by scouts that were out; that the Cornplanter and Halftown had upwards of 100 warriors in and about the garrison, and have runners continually out to bring intelligence, they being determined to protect the garrison at all events, from any insult.

April 23. By Mr. Stewart Wilkins who arrived here the 20th instant, up the Ohio, from the Kenahway, we have the intelligence, that, just before his leaving that place, a man had come in almost dead with fatigue and hunger, who was one of 40 militia that were coming up the river in a boat loaded with provisions for the French settlement at Gallipolis; and that 20 of these, whose turn it was to walk on shore and hunt, were fired upon by a party of about 30 Indians concealed in a thick bushy place, and most probably all cut off but himself. The boat, probably, with the rest on board, had returned down the river. This happened on the 27th of March, nearly opposite the mouth of the Sciota, on the Virginia side of the river.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 11.

A correspondent observes, that there are some persons in the world of so peculiar a cast of mind, that nothing meets with their approbation which has not received their particular fiat as an essential requisite to its existence. The system of the bank of the United States is however an exception to the above observation; natives and foreigners have awarded it their approbation—the former on account of its immediate and obvious advantages, and for the wisdom and foresight discovered in its organization, wisely considering that should a foreign direction obtain, and acquire a preponderating influence, the time may arrive, when the destruction of the bank of this country, and a total derangement of its finances might be compensated by the douceurs of a foreign power. Foreigners among other reasons, because it reserves to the citizens of this government the exclusive direction; for while the capital is under the controul of persons the most fully competent to judge of characters, they may be more fully assured that nothing will be done to counteract the general interest of the concerned.

The Bank of the United States may justly be considered as a proposition made to the monied interest, foreign and domestic—and in fact, appears to both in a very favourable point of light—the latter, from every information, are making great preparations to subscribe, and the terms are so advantageous that no equal object of speculation is perhaps presented in any quarter of the globe to the former.

The most memorable occurrence in the proceedings of the French Senate in January, 1790, is the eloquent and highly applauded speech of the Abbe Seyes, on the freedom of the press. We cannot resist the temptation of citing a few of his remarks. "To fetter the exertions of genius," said he, "by rigid laws, would not only be the grossest violation of the rights of man, but the most flagrant injury to the body of society. The thoughts of an elegant and judicious writer are, in some measure, the estate of the public. By means of the freedom of the press they are thrown into a common, and a continually increasing fund, for the general benefit of mankind."

After displaying, with all the energy of language, the immense advantages which civilized nations derived from the invention of printing, "Would any legislator," said the Abbe, "promise to restrain the exercise of an art of such undescribable utility? It is to printing we are indebted for the greater part of our private enjoyments; and by it we are enabled to communicate our ideas from one extremity of the globe to the other. Nor are its benefits less striking in a political point of view. The press is the sentinel and safe-guard of public liberty; and it is assuredly the fault of any government not to derive from such a source the most desirable assistance. Are you forming the plan of any laudable undertaking? Grant but full scope to the freedom of the press, and this favourite messenger of wisdom will soon convey to you every necessary information. The press has changed the fate of Europe: It will change the fate of the universe: It is a new faculty given to man for the best and most exalted purposes."

Extracts from the answer to Mr. Burke, by Mr. Paine.

"Government," says Mr. Burke, "is a contrivance of human wisdom." Admitting that government is a contrivance of human *wisdom*, it must necessarily follow, that hereditary succession, and hereditary rights (as they are called) can make no part of it, because it is impossible to make wisdom hereditary; and on the other hand, *that* cannot be a wise contrivance, which in its operation may commit the government of a nation to the wisdom of an idiot. The ground which Mr. Burke now takes is fatal to every part of his cause. The argument changes from hereditary rights to hereditary wisdom, and the question is, Who is the wisest man? He must now shew that every one in the line of hereditary succession was a Solomon, or his title is not good to be a king. What a stroke has Mr. Burke now made! To use a sailor's phrase, he has *swabbed the deck*, and scarcely left a name legible in the list of kings; and he mowed down and thinned the House of Peers, with a scythe as formidable as Death and Time. [*Alas, the poor House of Peers.*]

"The opinions of men, with respect to government, are changing fast in all countries. The revolutions of America and France have thrown a beam of light over the whole world, which reaches into man. The enormous expences of governments, have provoked people to think, by making them feel; and when once the veil begins to rend, it admits not of repair. Ignorance of a peculiar nature, once dispelled, and it is impossible to re-establish it. It is not originally a thing of itself, but it is only the absence of knowledge; and though man may be kept ignorant, he cannot be made ignorant. The mind, in discovering truth, acts in the same manner as it acts through the eye in discovering objects; when once any object has been seen, it is impossible to put the mind back to the same condition as it was in before I saw it. Those who talk of a counter revolution in France, shew how little they understand of man. There does not exist in the compass of language, an arrangement of words to express so much as the means of a counter revolution. The means must be an obliteration of knowledge; and it has never yet been discovered how to make a man *unknow* his knowledge, or *unthink* his thoughts."

The ship Brothers, Captain Josiah, arrived here on Sunday, after a passage of five months from Canton.

It is pleasing to learn, that all the hands who sailed from hence in this ship, have returned in perfect health, nor did they, during the voyage, experience any kind of sickness.

Captain Josiah spoke the schooner Thomas, Jones, from this port, out four days, all well.

Captain Josiah left at Canton, the ship Nancy, Smith, of New-York; and the ship General Washington, Donalson, of Rhode Island, expected to sail in four weeks.

On Sunday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the kitchen belonging to the house of Mr. Kennedy, near Ninth, in Market street. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens considerable damage was done to the roof of the kitchen, and the mead-house adjoining. And

On Monday evening, about half after ten o'clock, the stables in Dock near Third-street, were discovered to be on fire. They were wooden buildings, and the flames almost instantaneously burst out in a tremendous manner. Never did the citizens of this metropolis more generally turn out for the preservation of the city; nor were there ever greater efforts made to extinguish that destructive element. The fire, however, spread in every direction, for a considerable time, by which not less than eighteen or twenty buildings (chiefly of wood) were reduced to ashes.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 2, 1791.

"The Indians in this quarter have been very peaceable for some time; but down the Ohio they are continually doing mischief. There are many conjectures in this country, about Col. Procter's business in the Indian country, as it is known he has left Fort Franklin at French Creek, in company with the Cornplanter and many of his people."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, dated April 28, 1791.

"Since writing the enclosed, this town has been greatly alarmed by the approach of the Indians. A party of the militia draughted as a guard for the frontiers, stationed at the ferry-house opposite this place, on the west of the Allegheney river had a centinel placed out, who was fired on by two Indians, at the distance of not more than fifteen yards, but he received no injury, one of the bullets cutting the strap that held his pouch, and the other grazed his side through his hunting-shirt; the centinel returned the fire, but also without effect; this firing alarmed the guard, who came to the place, when another Indian had his gun presented to shoot at one of them, which he observed, and fired first; it is supposed he must have wounded the Indian, as he gave a horrid yell, and his piece went off so greatly elevated, that the bullet struck a tree close by, upwards of 25 feet up.—The Indian then pushed off, but whether the militia dreaded a large party being near, they did not pursue any distance."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth (Virginia) dated April 20, 1791.

"On Saturday last we had a severe storm here, which began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till one o'clock next morning. A Baltimore schooner, with her cargo, and a schooner belonging to Captain Brown, are sunk; a ship belonging to Mr. Cowper, and a number of other vessels are ashore. The tide was higher than was remembered here for a number of years, which destroyed a great quantity of salt. All the rails, plank, staves and shingles, were blown down, and a great quantity carried away. The damage done at Norfolk is but trifling, as the wind blew chiefly from that quarter.

On Wednesday the 20th ult. a Concert of Vocal Music was performed at Brandywine Meeting-house, by Mr. Thomas and a number of his scholars---The singing was anticipated with a short discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, suitable to the foregoing occasion. At half past twelve, P. M. it was requested that those who sat in the front of the gallery would leave their seats, to give room for the singers----They, being seated in their respective places, proceeded to sing several psalm tunes, which was compleated with great accuracy by every part. A universal shew of decency and sobriety greatly contributed to the beauty, elegance, and solemnity of the tunes which they sung. After a short interval, they continued to sing a number of hymns and anthems, to the infinite satisfaction of a very large and respectable assembly of spectators who thronged the house from early in the day. Through the whole scene was observed the greatest uniformity and harmony, which ever redounds to the honor of Mr. Thomas and those who performed the different parts under his tuition. Mr. Thomas, in a short address to his scholars, very pathetically took his leave of them, who with silent regret signified their grief in parting with such an assiduous and affectionate tutor---He very politely thanked the audience for the honor they conferred on him by their attendance, and the good order which was observed through the performance. At half past six they retired to their respective homes, with aspects betokening the pleasure they enjoyed in the sublimity of the entertainment exhibited to them through the evening.

A Wet Nurse.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breast of Milk, who can be sufficiently recommended, is desirous to take a Child to suckle. Enquire at the House of Dr. Benjamin Say, North Second-street, No. 64, between Arch and Race-streets.

May 3d, 1791.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The house is so situated, as to command a very agreeable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road, ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, May 11, 1791.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpose, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

NAIL RODS, *of various sizes,*

TO BE SOLD
At DAWES's Store,

Opposite the Ferry slip, on Market-street wharff, by the Faggot or larger quantity.

CURACOA HIDES

Of the best quality, are just arrived; and for sale by
GODFREY HAGA,
in Race-street, No. 87.

May 5, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley township, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Chester; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, with some other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large scale, the land being good, and so near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchase Money will be required on signing the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser.

The title is indisputable. For further information, and terms of sale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

Lower Smithfield township, April 21, 1791.

WHEREAS I Tobias Guiltner, of Lehigh township, county of Northampton, did give five obligations to Captain Patterson, all bearing date the 7th of April 1791, payable as follow, one judgment note for two hundred pounds, payable at May fair 1791; and four bonds for one hundred pounds each, payable the 27th of November 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794; and it now appears by the records of the said county, that there are several judgements left unpaid against the land for which the above obligations were given, and said land having since been condemned by a jury of enquiry held in the vicinage, and as I have been imposed upon in the above purchase by the said Captain Patterson, therefore, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the above obligations, amounting together to Six hundred pounds, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unless compelled by law. TOBIAS GUILTNER.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Daniel Deal, in Plymouth township, on Tuesday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Bayard, Esq; and others, containing 50 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of the said Daniel Deal, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Abraham Schrack, innkeeper, in Providence township, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Michael Boyer and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Christian Schrack, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of —— Barr, innkeeper, in Pottstown, on Thursday, the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; as also a House and Lot of Ground, in Pottstown, adjoining John Rook's lot and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Frederick Zeeber, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Colly, innkeeper, in Abington township, on Saturday, the 11th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Daniel Grant, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Willistown township, Chester county, April 29, 1791.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a pacing bay FILLEY, two years old, with a blaze in her face, which is about two inches wide at the upper end, and runs down smaller into a point at her nose, her hind off leg white half way down to her ham. Whoever takes up said colt and brings her to the subscriber, living in the township and county abovementioned, or sends a few lines to the care of Richard Robinson, at the sign of General Paoli, on Lancaster road, shall be reasonably rewarded by GRIFFITH JONES.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, about three miles from Frankford, on the 6th of January last, a brown stray FILLEY, supposed to be three years old this grass. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE NEWPORT.

Delaware Works, May 2, 1791.

TWO SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at the Delaware Works, an Apprentice Lad, named CORNELIUS MINTHORN, by trade a nailor, he had on when he went away, a castor hat, light coloured twilled coattee, striped cotton jacket, fustian trowsers, a fine shirt and a pair of old shoes; he left the place of his abode on Sunday the first day of May. Whoever takes up the said apprentice, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

†1w NATHANIEL WILSON.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth* of PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, April 19.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals in writing, for putting the *Bank of Mud-Iſland* into good repair, will be received at this office until the tenth day of May next.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary.*

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral rivers and creeks herein after deſcribed:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1ſt day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this ſtate.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their ſeveral ſtreams; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh reſpectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the weſt branch; and from the mouth of the weſt branch to Starucca at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the ſaid river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet, and from thence to Frank's Town; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-ſtreet, and from Water-ſtreet to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh, from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Cheſnut Ridge, and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Cheſnut Ridge; and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive; and from the ſaid Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſome parts thereof reſpectively, as being connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Preſque-Iſle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, until the ſaid 1ſt day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkeſbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harriſburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the neareſt and beſt courſe to the place, where it will interſect the road leading from Harriſburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittſburg, over the beſt ground, and in the ſtraiteſt practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittſburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, croſſing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Cataweſſy, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuylkill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the ſaid Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Suſquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to Weſt's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the ſame the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grub's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's, on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the eaſt ſide of the north weſt branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Suſquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, One Thouſand Pounds Sterling is given to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, "for the purpoſe of being lent to ſuch married Artificers, under the age of Twenty-Five Years, as have ſerved an Apprenticeſhip in the City, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their Indentures, ſo as to obtain a good moral character, from at leaſt two or more reſpectable citizens, who are willing to become their ſureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the re-payment of the money ſo lent, with intereſt at five per centum per annum, according to the terms herein after preſcribed."

The loans to be made in ſuch manner as not to exceed Sixty Pounds Sterling, to one perſon, nor to be leſs than Fifteen Pounds Sterling.

The intereſt, with one tenth part of the principal, is to be punctually paid every year.

Applications are to be made on or before the 15th of May next, to George Roberts, Matthew Clarkſon and Iſaac Wharton, who are appointed a committee for this purpoſe.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1791.

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, three doors above Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Old Court-houſe, Philadelphia,

BUYS, ſells and exchanges the different ſpecies of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other ſtate in the union.

Furniſhes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the buſineſs of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with diſpatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and perſonal, diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, on very reaſonable terms.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Mulberry and High-ſtreets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling houſe, 17 feet ſix inches by 35 feet 6 inches, ſix rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew houſe 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt houſe, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of ſtone. Alſo on the ſouth ſide of the lot is a brick tenement two ſtories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole ſubject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaſer on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reaſonable credit for the remainder, on paying intereſt.

Apply to Iſaac Howell, on the premiſes,

April 18. JOSHUA HOWELL, or
tf SAMUEL COATES.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

Dec. 22d, 1790. JACOB WEAVER,
t J. JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 9, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 17th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a large commodious ſtone meſſuage, two ſtories high, three rooms on the firſt floor, and four on the ſecond, with a ſtone kitchen and ſtore-houſe adjoining, a large barn with ſtables under the ſame, a coach-houſe, hay-barn, &c. a large ſtone griſt-mill or water-corn mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of them burs, and ſaw-mill, all lately built, on Big Elk Creek, a never-failing ſtream, together with 325 acres of land thereunto belonging, 30 acres of which are good meadow, and conſiderable more may be made at a ſmall expence, about 150 acres of cleared upland good for grain or paſture, a good bearing orchard, the remainder woodland, ſituate in the townſhips of Oxford and Londonderry, bounded by lands of Joſeph Strawbridge, Dr. Thomas Ruſton, James Turner and others, about two miles from New-London croſs roads, three from Fogg's manor meeting houſe, and fifteen from the Head of Elk. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate late of Job Ruſton, deceaſed.

§ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 25, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 18th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage and 236 acres of Land, with a Griſt or water corn mill thereon erected, ſituate in the Townſhip of Oxford, bounded by Lands of William Holmes, John Stuart and others. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of William Stuart M'Gaughey, by ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Cheſter, Cheſter County, April 25 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the houſe of Joſeph Fury, in the Townſhip of New-London, Inn-keeper, on Thurſday, the 19th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and 100 acres of Land, ſituate in the ſaid Townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jerret, James Johnſon, John Spencer and others. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the eſtate of John Robinſon, by

§ CHARLES DILWORTH Sheriff.

BETHLEHEM STAGE.

THE Subſcribers take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the enſuing ſeaſon, will ſet out from Bethlehem on Monday, the ſecond day of May, for the firſt time, and ſo every Monday morning at five o'clock, arrive at Philadelphia on Tueſday in the forenoon, and return every Thurſday morning, at five o'clock, from the houſe of Mr. George Leſher, at the ſign of the Spread Eagle, in Third-ſtreet, above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday forenoon.

FREDERICK BEUTEL,
ADAM LUCKENBACH.

N. B. The pay for each paſſenger is fifteen ſhillings, each paſſenger will be allowed 14 lb. baggage, and 150lb. weight of Goods reckoned for one paſſenger.

Letters at 2d each, and ſmall packages in proportion.

Way paſſengers 4d per mile. ‖

A large Boat for Sale,

BURDEN about 40 or 50 tons, conſtructed of the beſt materials, under the direction of an able Shipwright, of a very ſmall draft of water for her burden, is well calculated for carrying wood, lumber or hay, and would anſwer exceedingly well for meadow holders on the river, to convey mud and ſtones to the banks, or for farmers to carry manure from the city. She may be viewed in Frankford creek, near the late dwelling-houſe of Abel James, deceaſed. For terms apply to *Cadwalader Evans*, at No. 23, in Cheſnut near Front-ſtreet, or near Frankford, to

April 11, 1791. 5ſw CHALKLEY JAMES.

A Single Lady that wiſhes to board in a private family, in a pleaſant part of the city, may have accommodations, by applying to the Printers.

Goldthwaite & Baldwin,

DRUGGISTS,

At BOERHAAVE'S HEAD, oppoſite the City Tavern, PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE for Sale, a large and general Aſſortment of excellent DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, SHOP FURNITURE, PATENT MEDICINES, with every article in that line, which they will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Gentlemen who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved with punctuality, and at the ſhorteſt notice. They flatter themſelves, that, by their attention, and the prices their Medicines will be ſold at, Phyſicians, Apothecaries and country Store-keepers, will find it their intereſt to deal with them. They intend to keep up their aſſortments by frequent importations every ſpring and fall. tf

Philadelphia, May 24, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3181.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1791.

In Conſequence of a general Uneaſineſs prevailing from a Petition of the Officers of the Maſſachuſetts Line to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for Redreſs of Grievances, being rejected, and a Number of Officers and Soldiers who ſerved during the War, by being obliged to repair to the Sea-Service and other Employments for Subſiſtence, were abſent at the Time of iſſuing Certificates to the Army, are now cut off by an Act of Limitation from any Reward, the following Letter was agreed to be circulated through the United States:—

(CIRCULAR.)

SIR, *Philadelphia, April 19, 1791.*

I AM one of your brethren who waded through the diſtreſſes of America during the war, and a witneſs, as you alſo are, to the patience, fortitude and ſevere trials of thoſe whom we had the honor to command, and alſo of numerous virtuous citizens, equally impreſſed with a ſenſe of our danger, who fed and ſuſtained us during our conflict.

We all know the ſolemn promiſes and engaging addreſſes held out by Congreſs, that we ſhould be eſteemed, honored and paid, and receive all the reward that a grateful people could beſtow, for the ſufferings, toils and advances for our diſtreſſed and almoſt deſperate country.

We alſo know that at the concluſion of the war, all the reward the diſtreſſed and exhauſted finances of the ſtates could beſtow (for eight years of the prime of our life) were certificates of the value of 2/6 on the pound, made payable to the bearer, and in every reſpect negociable as any other Bills of Public Credit, which moſt of them ſold at current value, or exchange of them at the time of ſale.

We further know that the Certificates were moſtly ſold, in conſequence of our naked ſituation, when retiring from the field, at an eighth of their nominal value, and to perſons who preſented them to Congreſs for payment of the full ſum both principal and intereſt, and obtained it by the Funding Act with ſome ſmall liquidations, none of them in favor of the original ſuffering creditor, by which the worthy Citizen and patriotic Soldier were cut off from their due rewards, and left to ſuffer all the poignant diſtreſs of cruel diſappointment, while their hire, their painful earnings are given in heaps to foreigners and others, many of whom were the inveterate enemies of our country, and have not the leaſt claim grounded on merit, virtue, or earnings, whatever.

Theſe tragical wrongs call for our attention and exertion for redreſs; not only as we ourſelves feel the weight of them in the diſtreſs we ſuffer for want of our pay, but the additional aggravation of being loaded with a duty on every refreſhment we take, to redeem a Certificate at 20s. on the pound, we were compelled, from griping need and the failure of public promiſes, to take 2s. 6d. for: But alſo as they fall with diſtreſſing and ruinous aggravations on our worthy citizens, who ſupported us in that arduous criſis of our efforts and diſtreſſing exertions for the ſalvation of our country, and thoſe brave ſoldiers, all who have a right to look up to us and to expect that we will take the lead for relief, which I think ſhould be by ſome reſpectful mode of petition to the next Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States. This I conceive may be beſt done by a joint application of the officers, by electing one or more from each ſtate; and no doubt but they will have the ſupport of our General, whoſe ſentiments we ſee in his letter to the Preſident of Congreſs, dated March 18, 1783, wherein he ſays,

"THE reſult of the proceedings of the General Convention of officers, which I have the honor to encloſe to your Excellency, for the inſpection of Congreſs, will, I flatter myſelf, be conſidered as the laſt glorious proof of patriotiſm, which could have been given by men; and will increaſe their title to the gratitude of their country. For if, beſides the ſimple payment of their wages, a further compenſation is not due to the ſufferings and ſacrifices of the army, then have I been miſtaken indeed. If the whole army have not merited what a grateful people can beſtow, then have I been beguiled by prejudice, and built opinion on the baſis of error. If this country ſhould not, in the event, perform every thing that has been requeſted in the late memorial to Congreſs, then will my belief become vain, and the hope that has been excited, void of foundation. If, retiring from the field, they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedneſs and contempt, if they are to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and over the miſerable remnant of that life to charity, which has been hitherto ſpent in honor, then ſhall I have learned what ingratitude is; then ſhall I have realized a tale, which will embitter every moment of my future life."

In the derangements of the public treaſury under the old Congreſs, all payment to us was ſuſpended; but our hope revived when the power and energy of government under the new conſtitution took place; but to our infinite mortification, we have ſeen not only all our hopes, but even all our hopes of payment cut off by the funding act, which deprives all of us, who have ſold our certificates, of ſeven-eighths of our pay and debts due from the ſtates. And by the ſame act, we ſee the monies due to us, and actually collected from the labors and wealth of our fellow-citizens, and even of ourſelves, given to ſpeculators, who never had any pretence to plead any the leaſt degree of ſufferings, labors, ſupplies or merits, on which our demands are grounded.

We ſee the ſtates loaded with a debt of 40,000,000 dollars, to pay thoſe ſtrangers, a part of which we conceive due to our merits. Some may think the matter is gone too far to be recalled, and that our claim is denied and our caſe without remedy; but I cannot adopt this opinion; for the money, though deſtined by public ordinance to be paid to others, yet, is not actually paid, and may be appropriated to the payment of thoſe, to whom, by a reviſion and correction of the ordinance, a part may of right be due. And as it is the inviolable right of the ſubject, if he thinks he is oppreſſed, to petition for relief, a Convention of officers cannot be deemed unwarrantable, to bring forward our claim and have the merits determined.

I am, Sir, with affection and eſteem,
Your humble ſervant,
[*Signed by a New-Hampſhire Officer.*]

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 11.

The unfortunate culprit (William Jones.) who was lately executed at Newark, New-Jerſey, was attended, in his laſt moments, by the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, and the Rev. Mr. Ogden. The latter Reverend gentleman delivered, in the new Church, an animated diſcourſe, very happily adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, from Geneſis ix. 6. *Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed.* And, at the place of execution, the Reverend Doctor, in a very pertinent and affecting manner, addreſſed the ſurrounding multitude.

The dying man appeared truly penitent; expreſſed the juſtice of his ſentence; reſignation to his fate, and hopes of acceptance with God, through the merits of Chriſt.

The deportment of the criminal was decent: under the gibbet he acknowledged the truth of his confeſſion, which he had ſigned but a few hours before, and intreated all ſinners to take warning from his untimely end, to flee the ways of Sin!

The Confeſſion, which was drawn up by the Reverend Divine laſt mentioned, was read by him at the place of execution, and which we here publiſh for the ſatisfaction of the public.

The Confeſſion *of* WILLIAM JONES, *in reſpect to the murder of* Samuel Shotwell, *for which he was executed at Newark, May 6th*, 1791.

KNOWING that without repentance there can be no ſalvation, and without a ſincere confeſſion of our public tranſgreſſions, there can be no true repentance, therefore I would give glory to God, exonerate and eaſe my own wretched mind, and, as far as poſſible, afford that ſatisfaction to the public, by confeſſing my crimes, that others may take warning by my awful but juſt end, and be preſerved from ſuch horrid iniquities. This is the only reparation I can make to ſociety, for which I am righteouſly, in the midſt of my days, cut off from among men.

I confeſs I have been exceedingly wicked from my youth, I have been habitually addicted to Sabbath breaking, ſwearing, keeping evil company, gaming, drinking to exceſs; and when in liquor, paſſionate and quarrelſome, and have indulged myſelf to a higher degree in other baſe and horrid abominations.

But the crime for which I am now to die, I would, with the greateſt exactneſs, relate.—I ſolemnly declare, I never intended to kill Mr. Shotwell, nor had I, at any time, as far as I know, murderous intentions in my heart againſt him, yet, I was the unfortunate man that, to gratify my wicked paſſions, was the occaſion of his death. I had long had a ſpite againſt Shotwell, becauſe I looked upon it, that he and another man had injured me much, and were the cauſe of my being obliged to ſettle a civil proſecution commenced againſt me greatly to my wrong. Therefore I had often ſaid, I would whip, beat or flog Shotwell, but as I never had a thought in my heart to murder him, as a dying man, I never ſaid, "I would kill him."

On the evening of Friday the 1ſt day of April, about or a little after ſun down, I ſaw Samuel Shotwell paſs by my mother's houſe, driving cattle or a pair of oxen. In ſome time afterwards, I aroſe, went out into the road and followed after him. I met Letts, and ſtopped and talked with him for ſome minutes, perhaps ſix or eight; then we parted and I followed after Shotwell, I croſſed the fence in order to cut off a crook in the road, and re-croſſing the fence into the road ſtill behind him, about three quarters of a mile from where I had ſeen Letts, I overtook Shotwell, and, without ſpeaking a word to him, or he to me, I knocked him down with my fiſt, and there kicked him in the face and head, having on a pair of ſtrong heavy ſhoes. I then paſſed the fence into the field, oppoſite to where Shotwell lay. In a ſhort time I ſaw him riſe and go on the road, and I went along in the field. I had thoughts of going to a certain houſe, at no great diſtance before us, but before I came to the houſe, I altered my purpoſe, repaſſed the fence into the road before Shotwell, and going back along the way, I preſently met him. I knocked him down again with my fiſt, and again kicked him, and left him, and went on the road home. After ſitting by the fire a little while I went to bed, but was very uneaſy leſt I had beat Shotwell too much.

With regard to the club, of which much was ſaid in the courſe of my trial, I never had it in my hand, nor did I ever ſee it till the next day at the Coroner's Inqueſt. It was not the weapon I made uſe of, nor had I any weapon whatſoever; but by knocking down Shotwell and kicking him in the manner related, I was the unhappy cauſe of his death.

I leave this teſtimony and confeſſion, that my awful conduct may he a warning to others, that they, by my dreadful fate, may be admoniſhed to refrain from evil company, and from allowing themſelves in drunkenneſs, wrath, malice or intemperate paſſions. My wickedneſs has brought me to this juſt and awful doom. *May all others hear and fear!*

WILLIAM JONES.

A Single Lady that wiſhes to board in a private family, in a pleaſant part of the city, may have accommodations, by applying to the Printers.

A Wet Nurſe.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breaſt of Milk, who can be ſufficiently recommended, is deſirous to take a Child to ſuckle. Enquire at the Houſe of Dr. Benjamin Say, North Second-ſtreet, No. 64, between Arch and Race-ſtreets.
May 3d, 1791.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commiſſioners appointed to receive ſubſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpoſe, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requeſted to inſert the above.*

CURACOA HIDES

Of the beſt quality, are juſt arrived; and for ſale by
GODFREY HAGA,
in Race-ſtreet, No. 87.
May 5, 1791.

NAIL RODS, *of various ſizes,*
TO BE SOLD
At DAWES's Store,
Oppoſite the Ferry ſlip, on Market-ſtreet wharff, by the Faggot or larger quantity.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,
At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets, at No. 52,
HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets and Carpeting,
ALSO,
A General Aſſortment of other Goods as uſual. ‡

William & John Sitgreaves,
No. 48, South Front-ſtreet,
Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general aſſortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which they are now ſelling upon reaſonable terms, for caſh or the uſual credit, Alſo Pewter in caſks, Crowley ſteel, Window Glaſs, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens ſtuff ſhoes, &c. &c. 8w.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Liverpool and Briſtol, and now opening for ſale, by
ELLIS YARNALL,
No. 39, North ſide of Market, between Font and Second-ſtreets,
A large and general aſſortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery, Braſs, Copper and Pewter Wares, plated and other Buckles and Buttons, a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes, ſingle and double joint ſpectacles, ivory and horn combs, Whitechapel needles, plated ſpurs, card wire, braſs and iron wire of all ſizes, bar lead, ſheet iron, Crowley ſteel, &c. &c.
Alſo a large quantity of
Copper, in Sheets and Bottoms, flat and raiſed.
Country Shop-keepers may be ſupplied on ſhort notice, and at a moderate price, for caſh, or the uſual credit.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Liverpool, and for ſale, Wholeſale and Retail, by
HOPKINS & HOWELL,
No. 53 North Water near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery;
Alſo, Spades, Shovels, Frying pans, Sad Irons, Waggon Boxes, Iron potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c. Smiths anvils, Stand and bench Vizes, Mill and croſs cut Saws, Guns and Gun Locks, 3 4 6 8 10 12 and 20d. Nails, plated and tin'd Shoe and Knee Buckles; likewiſe Japann'd and block tin Wares, conſiſting of Tea boards, Tea caddies, Coffee potts and Mugs, &c. &c.
N. B. They have for ſale pipe and barrel Staves. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley townſhip, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Cheſter; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling houſe, with ſome other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large ſcale, the land being good, and ſo near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchaſe Money will be required on ſigning the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as poſſible to the purchaſer.

The title is indiſputable. For further information, and terms of ſale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia. t. f.
Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, in the townſhip of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the ſame about 15 or 16 acres of Land, ſeveral of which are Meadow and improvable Marſh; there are alſo on the premiſes ſeveral Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden ſpot, hay houſe, ſtables, &c.

The houſe is ſo ſituated, as to command a very agreeable Eaſtern proſpect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is ſuitably calculated, either for a ſtore, a ſmall dairy, or a tradeſman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subſcriber, living about two miles from the Premiſes, on what is called the Marſhall's Road, ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.
Blockley, May 11, 1791.

Best possible image.

The Propriety of meliorating the condition of WOMEN, *in civilized Societies, conſidered.*

IF the condition of the lower claſs of men in moſt civilized nations has been hitherto wretched, that of the women has been ſtill more ſo. Inſtructed in no one art by which they can obtain ſubſiſtence, they depend entirely on their huſbands, and when they have the misfortune to loſe them, they are reduced to the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and miſery, to abject poverty. In ſome ſtates on the continent of Europe, women have been taught ſome of the mechanic arts. In Geneva, the watch-making buſineſs is chiefly carried on by them, their watches are more elegant than the Engliſh, and through the continent of Europe are much in demand. In France the women are inſtructed alſo in ſome of the lighter branches of mechanics, and they are in general behind the counters of the ſhops, while the men do the out of door buſineſs. But in England, in that nation whoſe ignorance in policy has always kept pace with her knowledge in arts, thoſe occupations, which from their nature fall properly within the province of the women, have been monopolized by a ſet of lazy lubbers, a reproach to their country. We ſee men mercers, men milliners, men ſtay-makers, men womens habit-makers, &c. and the women ſeem as totally to be edged out of all employment, as if they were of no conſequence in the creation. There is no doubt but that the labour of any community, if properly applied, would ſupport that community, and if it appears that any part of ſuch labor could be better performed by women than by men, ſuch labor ſhould be allotted to the women. Sedentary employment ſeems leſs injurious to the health of women than of men, and as women in general are leſs addicted to the vices of drunkenneſs and gambling, which makes ſo much havoc among tradeſmen, and as they are more frugal and induſtrious, it is probable that ſeveral branches of manufacture might be carried on by them with profit to themſelves, and benefit to their country. The object of public laws, or policy, ſhould be public utility, and if the condition of the amiable part of our ſpecies may be meliorated, by laying aſide certain branches of manufacture, to be executed excluſively by them, I ſee no reaſon why an enlightened legiſlature might not grant them an excluſive privilege to that purpoſe; at leaſt, men might be prohibited from interfering in ſuch branches, unleſs they did it in womens clothes, in which caſe the legiſlature might tolerate them. By rendering the women more independent, we ſhould alſo encourage matrimony, as there is no doubt at all, but that a large majority of the women who live in a ſtate of celibacy, continue in it, through poverty, whereas if they could accumulate property by the exerciſe of ſome art, we ſhould ſoon ſee the tables turned, they would marry, and inſtead of men maintaining their wives and children, it would be, at leaſt in many inſtances, women maintaining their huſbands and children. Certain it is, if the labor of women was properly directed, it would be of very great advantage and much happineſs to themſelves, and of general benefit to the community. As to what occupations would be propereſt for women, I mean not to inſiſt on; there is a large variety now engroſſed by the men, which would be equally as well executed by the women. The whole buſineſs of making garments falls properly in the province of the women, and I hope to ſee the day, when a man will be as much aſhamed to be caught exerciſing a needle, as to be publicly detected in a woman's dreſs.——A reform of this nature would bring about a reform in our meals.—— When the time of a woman becomes valuable, they will endeavour to huſband it, and the time which is now employed in making fires, boiling tea-kettles, waſhing breakfaſt cups, &c. will be partly ſaved by the introduction of new regulations in our meals. Perhaps the French plan would be worthy our imitation. Breakfaſt, a glaſs of low wine or good cyder, and a bit of bread. This is an excellent as well as a cheap breakfaſt, both in regard to firſt coſt, and the time and fire-wood ſaved in the preparation. A light dinner, perhaps the ſame as the breakfaſt, with the addition of a bit of cheeſe, pye, or ſomething of that nature. A dinner ought to be light, of the nature of a breakfaſt, becauſe hearty meals require the whole power of digeſtion, and digeſtion is performed by fermentation, to which reſt is ſo abſolutely neceſſary, that it cannot be effected without it. Hence, after a hearty meal, every perſon finds himſelf ſleepy, and the whole brute creation, as ſoon as they have ſatisfied their hunger, uniformly go to ſleep. Supper, for the reaſons aforeſaid, ſhould be the heartieſt meal, and though the cuſtom and proverbs of the Engliſh are againſt us in this reſpect, let us remember that thoſe people, who are ſo terribly afraid to go to ſleep upon a hearty ſupper, do uniformly, when they can afford it, go to ſleep upon a hearty dinner, and find no inconvenience from the practice.

A. Z.

To purify Tallow.

Take ⅝ of tallow, ⅜ of mutton-ſuet, melt them in a copper caldron, with half a pound of hot water to each pound of greaſe. Then, as ſoon as they are melted, mix eight ounces of brandy, one of ſalt of tartar, one of cream of tartar, one of ſal ammoniac, and 2 of pure dry pot-aſh. Throw the mixture into the caldron, and make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour; then let the whole cool. The next day the tallow will be found on the ſurface of the water, in a pure cake. Take it out and expoſe it to the action of the air, on canvaſs, for ſome days. It will become white, and almoſt as hard as wax. The dew is very favourable to its bleaching; make your wicks of fine and even cotton, give them a coat of melted wax; then caſt your mould candles. They will have much the appearance of wax, and one, ſix to the pound, will burn 14 hours, and never run.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the night of the 27th of April laſt, a BLACK MARE, about 15 and an half hands high, between ten and eleven years old, both trots and paces, without any brand or mark remembered, heavy made; ſhe is very unwilling to be handled about the ears or foretop. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare only, and reaſonable expences, if brought home, paid by THOMAS LACKEY.

May 8, 1791.

N. B. She is thought to be taken towards York or Carliſle.

Affecting ſituation of a NON-JURING RECTOR, *as lately publiſhed in a London news-paper.*

THE municipal officers of a little country town in France, arraying themſelves in their robes of magiſtracy, and taking with them 4 ſoldiers with fixed bayonets, repaired in all their formalities to the houſe of their Rector, and ſummoned him to take the civic oath. ——The Clergyman had been 28 years Rector of that pariſh, and was the only ſupport of an aged father and mother, both of whom were upwards of 80 years of age, and lived with him in the parſonage houſe.

The ſpeech which he made on the occaſion was ſo affecting, that he muſt be more or leſs than man, who can read it without emotion:———

"IT is now, ſaid he, 28 years ſince Providence placed me among you as your paſtor; and in that time I have contracted habits which are dear to me.

I am affectionately attached to my pariſh, which I have governed to the beſt of my power and judgment; to my church, which I have decorated to the utmoſt extent of my means; to my houſe, which I have fitted up not only for my own convenience, but for that of my ſucceſſors; and to my garden, which I have laid out and cultivated with my own hands. The ſcanty pittance of 1200 livres a year, (48l. ſterl.) which has been promiſed me, after I had been ſtripped of the ſurplus of my living, is all that I have now left to ſupport myſelf and two aged and infirm parents. Their only reſource, under heaven, is my little income; which it has been my happineſs, as it was my duty, to divide with them. This you well know is my real ſituation, and you call upon me to take an oath, which I believe in my conſcience I cannot take without incurring the guilt of perjury, and expoſing my ſoul to perdition. If I refuſe to take this oath, you condemn me to periſh with hunger, and in the ſame ſentence you involve thoſe whom I hold deareſt upon earth, the venerable pair, to whom I owe my exiſtence."

The municipal officers, unmoved by this pathetic addreſs, ſtill preſſed him to take the oath. Finding they were not affected by what he had ſaid, he pauſed for ſome time, he appeared ſtrongly agitated; the conflict in his mind was viſible in his countenance, he turned pale, and at laſt burſt into tears; he then addreſſed the magiſtrates again.———

"If you ſee me look pale, ſaid he, and my eyes overflow with tears, think not that it is the fear of death that produces theſe effects; for God knows I could, under my preſent circumſtances, ſay with the Apoſtle, death would be a gain to me. But in refuſing to take the oath, I leave without bread, without home, without reſource, and give up to all the horrors of hunger and want, a father and mother at the age of four-ſcore, whoſe lives I would willingly preſerve, at the expence of my own.—Great God, ſupport me in this dreadful conflict!"

He concluded by declaring, that he could not ſacrifice, even to the preſervation of perſons ſo dear to him, the duty which he owed to conſcience, and to God; and therefore, he ſaid, it was impoſſible for him to take an oath, which in his opinion would violate that duty. As for his parents, he ſaid, that he would work day and night to maintain them; and as he could no longer live by the altar, he would endeavour to ſupport them by the labor of his hands. The magiſtrates, like the law which they were obliged to enforce, were inexorable; and this worthy and exemplary paſtor was deprived of his living.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 3.

This city was yeſterday gratified with the arrival of the Preſident of the United States. A twelve oared barge, manned by thirteen Captains of American veſſels, attended him at Hadrill's point, and rowed him over; the Amateur Society, with a number of young gentlemen of conſiderable vocal powers, placed in boats, hailed him with the muſic of inſtruments and voices, which laſted during his paſſage to town.

He was accompanied by ſeveral gentlemen of conſiderable rank in the ſtate, and a very beautiful and grand proceſſion of boats on the river.

The Preſident was received at his landing by His Excellency the Governor, the Intendant and Wardens of the city, the battalion of artillery, the company of fuſileers, a number of reſpectable citizens, the militia officers and the Society of the Cincinnati; all of whom attended him in proceſſion, amidſt the firing of cannon and the acclamations of the people, firſt to the Exchange, and then to the Houſe prepared for his reception.

RICHMOND, May 7.

Delegates choſen for the enſuing General Aſſembly.

Amherſt, Samuel Meredith, Samuel J. Cabell, Eſq'rs.
Eſſex, James Upſhaw, jun. George William Smith, Eſquires.
Lancaſter, James Wallace Ball, James Ball, jun. Eſq'rs.
Northumberland, John Gordon, William Nelmes, Eſquires.
Prince-Edward, Tarlton Woodſon, William Pannil, Eſquires.
Halifax, Thomas Watkins, David Clarke, Eſquires.
Weſtmoreland, Henry Lee, Daniel M'Carty, Eſquires.
Borough of Norfolk, Thomas Matthews, Eſquire.
Pittſylvania, Matthew Clay, Thomas Tunſtall, Eſq'rs.
Amelia, Joſeph Eggleſton, Joſhua Chaffin, Eſquires.
Powhatan, William Roneld, William Bentley, Eſq'rs.

BOSTON, May 7.

On Thurſday his excellency the Governor gave an elegant entertainment to a number of the principal characters of this town, and the officers of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Alligator. His excellency was ſo well as to be able to preſide at table. After dinner, among other judicious and liberal toaſts, the following were given:

Happineſs to all mankind.
The Preſident of the United States.
His Majeſty George III. King of Great-Britain.
His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the King of Frenchmen, &c.

The French National Aſſembly ſay of the Peaſantry of that nation, that "they were frequently crowded together to liſten to a man dreſſed in black, whom they muſt pay for not underſtanding." In this reſpect the French peaſantry are not much worſe off, than their fellow citizens in many *other* parts of the world!

PAINE and BURKE.

There will be a ſtriking difference between Mr. Paine's and Mr. Burke's pamphlets, in the manner as well as the matter. The latter delights to loſe the reader in the regions of metaphor and allegory—whilſt the former means that all who can read ſhall underſtand, and avoiding every literary ornament, he ſtates his arguments in a language as plain as the alphabet.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Yeſterday was celebrated by the ſons of Tammany the Anniverſary of the Columbian order. The day was uſhered in by a federal ſalute from the battery, and welcomed by a diſcharge of 13 guns from the brig Grand Sachem, lying in the ſtream. The ſociety aſſembled at the great Wigwam five hours after the riſing of the ſun, and was conducted from thence in an elegant proceſſion to the brick meeting-houſe in Chapple-ſtreet. Before them was borne the cap of liberty: After followed ſeven hunters in Tammaneal dreſs—The great ſtandard of the ſociety, in the rear of which was the Grand Sachem and officers of the order—On the other ſide of thoſe were formed the members in tribes, each headed by its ſtandard-bearer and ſachem in full dreſſes; at the meeting-houſe an oration was delivered by their Brother Joſiah Ogden Hoffman, to the ſociety, and to a moſt reſpectable and crouded audience; in the moſt brilliant and pathetic language he traced the progreſs of the liberty we enjoy, and thence elegantly deduced the origin of the Columbian order, and the ſociety of the Cincinnati: From the meeting-houſe the proceſſion proceeded as before to Campbell's grounds, where upwards of two hundred people partook of an handſome and plentiful repaſt.

The dinner was honored with his excellency the Governor, and many of the moſt reſpectable citizens. After dinner the thirteen following Toaſts were echoed round the tables:

1ſt. The Grand Sachem of the Thirteen United Fires—may his declining ſun be precious in the ſight of the Great Spirit, that the mild luſtre of his departing beams may prove no leſs glorious than the effulgence of his riſing, or tranſcendent ſplendour of his meridian greatneſs!

2d. The head men and chiefs of the Grand Council of the Thirteen United Fires—may they convince our foes not only of their courage to lift, prudence to direct, and clemency to withhold the hatchet, but of their power to inflict it in their country's cauſe.

3d. His excellency the Sachem of the New-York tribe—may his happineſs in private life be as great as that which we have long enjoyed under his public adminiſtration.

4th. Our Brethren of the Cincinnati—may they, and the memory of their fellow chiefs and warriors, whoſe patriotic blood enriched their native ſoil, be ever dear to American freemen.

5th. All ſocieties in this Country which ſpeak peace and good-will to it.

6th. The memory of our immortal countryman, Benjamin Franklin, whoſe Philoſophy drew electric fire from Heaven, and whoſe Patriotiſm cheriſhed the firſt ſparks of that freedom which now bleſſes his native land.

7th. Lewis the ſixteenth, and all our Gallic Brethren—may the glorious empire of reaſon and liberty they have reared, attain that ſummit of excellence which its auſpicious eſtabliſhment predicts.

8th. The memory of the renowned Columbus—may our lateſt poſterity inherit the goodly land which his intrepidity explored and his ſagacity diſcovered.

9th. May the cap of liberty ever refuſe its office, when the unhallowed brow of our country's foe would fully its purity.

10th. May the ſons of Tammany ever eſteem it their greateſt glory to keep alive the ſacred flame of Liberty.

11th. Continual peace to all the nations of the earth—may the fragrant American plant ever enſure them a *calumet* of peace.

12. May the calumet of peace have the magic power of cementing us in the chair of love, by evaporating jealouſy in ſmoke.

13th. The Day----may the Good Spirit grant the ſons of Tammany life and freedom, to enjoy many more.

His Excellency then wiſhed proſperity to Tammany's Society, and health and happineſs to its members, which was drank in bumpers, and himſelf and the ſtrangers retired amid the acclamations of the multitude. From Campbell's the proceſſion returned to the wigwam in the greateſt order: we have reaſon to compliment the Brothers and officers of this inſtitution on their good conduct and management; when we conſider how numerous are the Brothers, and how great the multitude that attended, we are convinced that nothing but the beſt diſpoſitions, well concerted meaſures, and moſt active execution could have enſured ſo much harmony and regularity as prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 18.*

It is with pleaſure we learn, that a ſum of money has within a few days been collected, which is more than ſufficient to make good all the damages ſuſtained by the poor families who have ſuffered by the late fire in Dock-ſtreet.

The contributions, on this occaſion, have been remarkably liberal, and in an uncommon degree diſplay the philanthropy and humanity of our citizens.

In addition to the above, 178 dollars have been raiſed by the Old American Company, at the theatre, for the relief of thoſe unfortunate people.

The contributors to the unfortunate ſufferers by the late fire in Dock-ſtreet, met on Friday evening laſt, at the Friends' meeting houſe in Fourth Street, when the following perſons were appointed a committee to diſtribute the donations, viz.

Charles Marſhall, Thomas Parker,
Thomas Armatt, Daniel Smith,
Samuel M'Lean, Arthur Howell,
John Perott, James Boylan,
John Clement Stoker, Luke Morris, jun.
Wm. Montgomery, Caleb Lownes,
John Evans, Treaſurer.

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Philadelphia, May 13.

Mr. Dunlap,

Sir,

Permit me, through your paper, to inform the citizens of Philadelphia, that Meſſrs. *Hallam* and *Henry* have placed in my hands *One hundred and ſeventy-eight dollars and thirty-four cents*, for the uſe of the unfortunate ſufferers at the late fire, and to ſuch other charitable purpoſes as I may think proper. I take this public method of returning thoſe gentlemen my thanks, for their very liberal exertions to relieve the diſtreſſed inhabitants of this city.

I am, reſpectfully, Sir,
Your obedient ſervant,
JOHN BARCLAY, Mayor.

addreſs of David Campbell, one of the Judges of the Weſtern Territory of the United States, ſouth of the River Ohio, to the Magiſtrates of the ſaid Territory.

GENTLEMEN,

PREVIOUS to your qualifications, I beg leave to make ſome preliminary obſervations. In the firſt place, permit us to bid his excellency a hearty welcome to the exerciſe of his government in this country. His appointment as chief magiſtrate over a free and magnanimous people, inhabiting a fertile country, is ſingularly agreeable to us, who have had the pleaſure of being acquainted with his great merit. To you who have not had the happineſs of being perſonally acquainted with him, let it be a ſufficient recommendation, that he was appointed to ſo high office over us, by George Waſhington, Eſq. President of the United States of America, whoſe merits are above all praiſe, by and with the advice of the illuſtrious ſenate, who are his counſel.

While I repeat thoſe ſtrong motives to induce the attachment of this country in general to the perſon, and intereſts of his Excellency, I ſhould do injuſtice to my own feelings, not to acknowledge in this place his friendly interpoſition and aid to individuals in this country in a very critical moment. Any man who can ſo diſintereſtedly ſerve, nay, I may ſay, ſave others, I will venture to ſay poſſeſſes a greatneſs of ſoul approaching the laſt ſtage of human perfection. All who are friends to our preſent ſyſtem of government, are under equal obligations to his Excellency, who early patronized our cauſe, foſtered it in its infancy, and conducted it by his friendly aid to a happy iſſue.

The enlarged proſpects of happineſs in ſuch a country, ſo fortunately circumſtanced, ought to fill our minds with gratitude. Now is the time to give ſuch a tone to our territorial government, as will enable it to anſwer the ends of its inſtitution. It is his excellency's earneſt wiſh to conſolidate into one, the different intereſts of diſcordant parties. Let me encourage you to urge ſuch a pacific and friendly diſpoſition among the people, as will induce them to love order, and in ſome inſtances to ſacrifice their individual advantages to the intereſt of the community.

Let your hearts be inclined to cultivate a ſpirit of ſubordination and obedience to the laws. You may take this as a certainty, gentlemen, that the public can never have a firm exiſtence, unleſs all the different ranks of men cooperate to its preſervation, not faintly, but with the utmoſt ſpirit and energy.

We are now under the immediate guardianſhip of Congreſs, who in all their tranſactions manifeſt a great degree of magnanimity and juſtice, let us then in our public and private characters, unite with them, and with his Excellency our Governor, in making this country great and flouriſhing.

As your court is approaching, you may be at ſome loſs about the admitting attornies. It is neceſſary, I ſuppoſe, they ſhould obtain new licences. The law and ordinance have directed the mode. I would remind you of the neceſſity of confining the attornies to ſpecial pleadings. It will be your duty, gentlemen, to communicate to the people at large, the principles of our new mode of government, as far as they have, or ſhall come to your own knowledge. Any perſon who attempts to counteract ſo valuable an inſtitution, will merit the puniſhment, that awaits him, and the ſevereſt cenſure from the people. Let me conclude with urging you to cultivate harmony, to love order, and do the law.

His Excellency Arthur Fenner, Eſq. is elected Governor, and the Honorable Samuel J. Potter, Eſq. Deputy Governor, of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland.

Copy of a letter from LORD MANSFIELD, *to an eminent* Law Character *in this city; which we publiſh, as an evidence of the reputation of our courts of juſtice in Europe, and of the liberal mind of the venerable judge, from whom it was received.*

Kenwood, Feb. 14, 1791.

To the HONORABLE ——— ———

SIR,

I am not able to write with my own hand, and, therefore, muſt beg leave to uſe another, to acknowledge the honour you have done me, by your moſt obliging and elegant letter, and the ſending me *Dallas*'s Reports.

I am not able to read myſelf, but I have heard them all read with much pleaſure.—They do credit to the court, the bar, and the reporter; they ſhew readineſs in practice, liberality in principle, ſtrong reaſon, and legal learning: the method too is clear, and the language plain.

I undergo the weight of age, and other bodily infirmities; but, bleſſed be God! my mind is cheerful, and ſtill open to that ſenſibility, which praiſe from the praiſeworthy never fails to give. *Laus laudari a te:*

Accept the thanks of,
Sir, your moſt obliged,
And obedient, humble ſervant,
MANSFIELD.

EXTRACT.

THE lower claſs of mankind are generally injured by being deprived of the means of education, and then inſulted for not being intelligent and orderly. But it is time to correct our ideas concerning government. Good government is not beſt ſupported by ignorant people. In Europe the maxim has been to corrupt the enlightened few, in order to enſlave the ignorant many; but were the maſs of the people enlightened, it would be impoſſible to corrupt them, they would then be what the Engliſh nobility are ſaid now to be, and what the enlightened of theſe States really are, the guardians of their reſpective ſtate conſtitutions. A ſtate which has 30,000 inhabitants, and among thoſe inhabitants but one perſon fit for a judge in a court of ſubordinate juriſdiction, as has been ſaid of the ſtate of Delphos in the Peninſula of Cambria. Is ſuch a ſtate properly a republic? In a republican government we are told the ſupreme power derives from the people. But what ſort of power will that be, which flows from an ignorant people. The fact is, the power does not flow from ſuch ignorant people, the enlightened and wealthy few alone poſſeſs the power, as is evident from the hiſtory of Delphos, where it is ſaid, that at an election, the maſs of the people are ſo ignorant, that they never conſider who is a proper perſon to make or abrogate laws, but uniformly vote for the richeſt man in the diſtrict to repreſent them, and they are repreſented accordingly.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. BACHE,

If you think the following hint can be of any advantage to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, *I requeſt you to inſert it in your paper.*

THE uncommon dryneſs of the ſeaſon, will very likely cauſe a ſcarcity of hay; I propoſe an expedient that has perfectly ſucceeded in France, under the ſame circumſtance. As there is time yet to make uſe of it, I offer it earneſtly to the public.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryneſs of the ſpring has ſtopped the growth of the graſſes, the huſbandman has reaſon to apprehend a ſcarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment:

About the end of this month, or the beginning of June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground in ſize proportionable to his wants. He muſt then chooſe the Indian corn of the ſmalleſt ſize, in order to ſow it thick; and ſow at the rate of three buſhels to three buſhels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he ſows the ground he muſt let it ſoak during 24 hours in water, to haſten the germination and to prevent its being eaten by birds. It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the bloſſom begins to come out of the capſula: The plant is then full of juice, and its ſtalks and leaves are exceedingly ſucculent; if it was mown later, it will loſe this good quality. It ought to be dried as quick as poſſible, and houſed for fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be given green, and proves a good ſubſtitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed immediately after this mowing, and ſown with any winter grain. As the forage ſtands very little on the ground, it has not time to impoveriſh it, but enriches it rather by the immenſe quantity of tender roots that are buried by the ploughing.

I am, Sir, &c.
DU PLAINE.

Kenſington, May 12, 1791.

This Day is Publiſhed, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW STONE-HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miſcellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a deſcription of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers, Baſaltes, Baſtile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindneſs, Blow-pipe, Book, Book-keeping, Bos, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles; illuſtrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different ſciences and arts are digeſted into the form of diſtinct treatiſes or ſyſtems, comprehending the hiſtory, theory and practice of each, according to the lateſt diſcoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; deſcriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general hiſtory of the different empires, kingdoms and ſtates, antient and modern, and lives of the moſt eminent perſons in every age and nation, gives it a decided ſuperiority over any work of the kind ever publiſhed in the Engliſh language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the reſpective ſciences in this country, and under the patronage of ſuch a liberal ſubſcription, as makes it neceſſary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types (caſt for the purpoſe by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half volumes, it being propoſed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty ſhillings (Pennſylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finiſhed are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume ſucceſſively.

IV. In the courſe of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontiſpiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be compriſed in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and above half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates in great forwardneſs.

The publiſher begs leave to preſent his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been ſupported in this arduous and extenſive undertaking, which, whilſt it encourages uſeful enterpriſe, reflects the higheſt honor on the patrons of ſcience and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wiſh to poſſeſs this valuable work, will pleaſe to apply without delay, to prevent their being diſappointed, as the ſubſcription is now nearly filled up, and thoſe ſubſcribers who have not got their copies, are, for the ſame reaſon, requeſted to call and get their books that they may not be too late. 6w

Plaſter of Paris,

OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY,

Ground to any degree of fineneſs, to ſuit the purchaſer,

To be Sold at the GAOL in Philadelphia.

The price at preſent is *Three Shillings* per buſhel, where it will be continued to be ſold on the loweſt terms occaſionally.

THE great advantages ariſing from this important manure are now pretty generally underſtood by the farmers in the neighbourhood of the city; but perhaps its ſucceſs in gardens is not ſo much known. Some experiments made this ſpring on cabbage plants have been attended with aſtoniſhing effects.

Great care will be taken that none but the very beſt ſort ſhall be ground at the Gaol; and as the giving uſeful employment to the criminals will contribute to the benefit of the community, it is hoped that it may prove an additional inducement to farmers and gardeners to make trial of ſo convenient a manure. tf

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*——

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to *demand* attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED lately from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Maurice river, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a certain JACOB HOOVER, and took with him of the property of the ſubſcriber, a brown horſe about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters, and is remarkably good in gears, double or ſingle; has a middling long dock, and ſomething broken-winded when fed upon dry food. Alſo, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 7 years old, two or more white feet, a ſtar and ſnip, low in the neck, and for ſome time paſt has had a very ſore back; his hind legs crooked, trots and canters, and is good in the plough.

The above-named Jacob Hoover is a man of about 25 or 30 years of age, well ſet, with light complexion and light hair, by trade a blackſmith, but lately followed farming. His wife is a German, of a middling ſize, with a ſpeck in one of her eyes, and much pitted with the ſmall pox. They have one male child, of about two years old. Whoever ſecures and returns the above-mentioned two horſes to the ſubſcriber, at Kenſington, near Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW HEIMS.

May 14, 1791. ‡

Imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57,

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, white and brown Iriſh dowlaſſes, damaſk table cloths, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7 to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannels, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto for collars of coats, thickſets, oznabrigs, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, deathhead, baſket and imperial buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons and calimancoes, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenets, ⅞ and yard wide ſilk Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed cottons and calicoes, fuſtians, jeans, ſtriped nankeens, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow ditto, womens cotton and worſted hoſe, mens ditto, boys and youths ditto, frying pans, ſadlers webb, womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, 10d. nails, candleſticks, red lead, Crowley ſteel, 8 by 10 window glaſs.

Good HAY in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a large HOUSE and GARDEN, in Third-ſtreet, Northern-Liberties. †

Norris-town, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

WAS taken up, on ſuſpicion of being a run-away, and committed to my cuſtody, in Norriſtown gaol, on the 11th inſtant, a Negro man, who calls himſelf SAM, ſays he is the property of Ralph Bond, of Hartford county, Maryland, and that he left his maſter about Chriſtmas laſt; he alſo ſays his former maſter's name was Elijah Bozley, of Maryland. He is a thick ſquare made fellow, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, appears to be about 25 or 26 years of age, and is ſomewhat marked with the ſmall-pox. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, within five weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be ſold, for the charges and coſt of impriſonment, by me

WILLIAM STROUD, Gaoler.

¶

To be Sold, or exchanged for a Farm

in Pennſylvania, within 60 miles of Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Loudoun county, Virginia, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountain, on the ſouth ſide, at Snicker's Gap, and adjoining the great road from Alexandria to Wincheſter. It contains 705 acres, including 60 acres of cleared upland and 12 acres of good meadow, and is ſo well watered, that much more meadow may eaſily be made. There are on the premiſes two ſmall dwelling-houſes and ſeveral out-houſes, with an excellent young orchard. It is well ſituated for a ſtore and tavern. For further particulars enquire of *John Hough*, near Leeſburgh, Virginia, or of *Bartholomew* or *Caſpar Wiſter*, in Philadelphia. tf.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the 22d inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN M'COMMON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by the ſubſcriber.

DAVID DOWLIN.

April 25, 1791. ‡

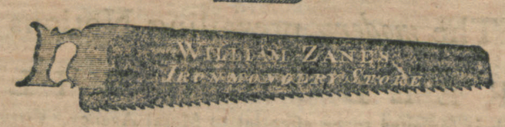
Best possible image.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Chesnut and Market-Second-street, between streets, has imported in the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and

Pigou from London,

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels
Fishhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and scissars,
Razors with and without straps.
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,----Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in setts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Daniel Deal, in Plymouth township, on Tuesday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Bayard, Esq; and others, containing 50 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of the said Daniel Deal, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Abraham Schrack, innkeeper, in Providence township, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Limerick, bounded by lands of Michael Boyer and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Christian Schrack, deceased, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of —— Barr, innkeeper, in Pottstown, on Thursday, the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in Douglass township, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; as also a House and Lot of Ground, in Pottstown, adjoining John Rook's lot and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Frederick Zeeber, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Colly, innkeeper, in Abington township, on Saturday, the 11th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of Daniel Grant, deceased, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, April 25, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale by Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a messuage and 236 acres of Land, with a Grist or water corn mill thereon erected, situate in the Township of Oxford, bounded by Lands of William Holmes, John Stuart and others. Taken in execution and to be sold as the estate of William Stuart M'Gaughey, by ‡ CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester County, April 25, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Fury, in the Township of New-London, Inn-keeper, on Thursday, the 19th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and 100 acres of Land, situate in the said Township of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jerret, James Johnson, John Spencer and others. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of John Robinson, by

§ CHARLES DILWORTH Sheriff.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in an Ironmongery Store,

A LAD about 12 or 14 years old, who can write a good hand, and understands arithmetick: His integrity and sobriety must be unexceptionable; none other need apply. Enquire of the Printers. tf

---

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL those who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making staves, sawing into scantling, or other purposes, are hereby requested to save it as much as may be until the time for stripping off the bark arrives, viz. the first of April, and from that it will run to the first of June, or longer; and, when stripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry soon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outside of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not less than forty shillings per cord for Spanish, chesnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not less than twenty-five shillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at least until the first day of July next.

Dec. 22d, 1790. t J.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

Williston township, Chester county, April 29, 1791.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, about two weeks ago, a pacing bay FILLEY, two years old, with a blaze in her face, which is about two inches wide at the upper end, and runs down smaller into a point at her nose, her hind off leg white half way up to her ham. Whoever takes up said colt and brings her to the subscriber, living in the township and county abovementioned, or sends a few lines to the care of Richard Robinson, at the sign of General Paoli, on Lancaster road, shall be reasonably rewarded by GRIFFITH JONES.

Lower Smithfield township, April 21, 1791.

WHEREAS I Tobias Guiltner, of Lehigh township, county of Northampton, did give five obligations to Captain Patterson, all bearing date the 7th of April 1791, payable as follow, one judgment note for two hundred pounds, payable at May fair 1791; and four bonds for one hundred pounds each, payable the 27th of November 1791, 1792, 1793 and 1794; and it now appears by the records of the said county, that there are several judgements left unpaid against the land for which the above obligations were given, and said land having since been condemned by a jury of enquiry held in the vicinage, and as I have been imposed upon in the above purchase by the said Captain Patterson, therefore, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on any of the above obligations, amounting together to Six hundred pounds, as I am determined not to pay any of them, unless compelled by law. TOBIAS GUILTNER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, about three miles from Frankford, on the 6th of January last, a brown stray FILLEY, supposed to be three years old this grass. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JESSE NEWPORT.

On the 14th day of June next, on the Premises, will commence the SALE, by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

And continue from day to day, until the whole is sold,

ALL that large and valuable tract of LAND, situate in the townships of Waterford and Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, well known by the name of MARPLE'S TRACT, containing about twelve thousand acres, and distant about twenty or thirty miles from Philadelphia, to be divided in lots as follows, viz.

Lot No. 1. containing one thousand acres, with a Saw-mill, Dwelling-house, Out-houses and Stables erected thereon, and a fine stream of water running through the same.

Lot No. 2. containing seven hundred acres, with an excellent stream of water running through the same. On this tract there is a good Mill-seat.

Lots No. 3 to 30, are thirty Plantations, containing about three hundred acres each, well timbered, several of them are improved with Dwelling and Out-houses. Part of these tracts abound in Oak Timber, suitable for Ship-building, and is a most advantageous situation for Glass-works---other parts in Pine Timber, fit for Boards and Scantling, and a considerable quantity of good Cedar Swamp.---There is a convenient situation for a Town, which will be laid out in lots suitable for tradesmen; the great road leading from Philadelphia to Great and Little Egg-Harbour running through the same, will probably make it a growing place.

A plan of the Premises may be seen at the house of Edward Gibbs, in Haddonfield.

Any Person inclining to view the Land, or any part thereof, may apply to GEORGE MARPLE, on the Premises, who will shew the same.

At the time of Sale a regular Draft of the whole will be shewn, the Conditions made known, and the payments made easy. For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL HARRISON, Gloucester,
EDWARD GIBBS, Haddonfield,
JOSEPH BOLTON, Timber creek, or
JOHN CLIFFORD, in Philadelphia.

April 28, 1791.

A Large and General Assortment of

Grass and Cradling Scythes, and Sickles,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL, *Warranted or Un-warranted*, Made by the subscriber, living in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, next door to the sign of the Black Horse, at No. 169. tf THOMAS GOUCHER.

A Brewery, &c. for Sale,

SITUATE on the west side of Sixth-street, between Mulberry and High-streets. The lot is 50 feet by 196 feet, and contains the following buildings: A dwelling house, 17 feet six inches by 35 feet 6 inches, six rooms, and a fire place in each. The brew house 22 feet by 70 feet, with good vaults under, and a malt house, 24 feet by 50 feet and 20 feet by 22 feet, all of stone. Also on the south side of the lot is a brick tenement two stories high, with four rooms and a fire place in each; the whole subject to a ground-rent of fifteen pounds per annum. The purchaser on paying one third of the money when the deed is executed, may have a reasonable credit for the remainder, on paying interest. Apply to Isaac Howell, on the premises,

April 18. tf

JOSHUA HOWELL, or
SAMUEL COATES.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, One Thousand Pounds Sterling is given to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, "for the purpose of being lent to such married Artificers, under the age of Twenty-Five Years, as have served an Apprenticeship in the City, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their Indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two or more respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the re-payment of the money so lent, with interest at five per centum per annum, according to the terms herein after prescribed."

The loans to be made in such manner as not to exceed Sixty Pounds Sterling, to one person, nor to be less than Fifteen Pounds Sterling.

The interest, with one tenth part of the principal, is to be punctually paid every year.

Applications are to be made on or before the 15th of May next, to George Roberts, Matthew Clarkson and Isaac Wharton, who are appointed a committee for this purpose.

Philadelphia, April 15, 1791.

The applications made to the committee, in consequence of the above notification, not being generally supported in the manner required by the above extract from Dr. Franklin's will, the committee request those who have applied, and those who wish to apply, for the benefit of the legacy, to produce to them, on or before the 25th of the present month (May) such credentials and sureties, as will enable the committee to fix on a day for payment of the money.

May 16, 1791.

Bucks county, Tinicum township, April 30, 1791.

WHEREAS the subscriber did, on the 16th day of April, execute to one Cornelius Vanderbelt, late of the said township of Tinicum, but now of the county of Cumberland, six several bonds, viz. the first thereof for the sum of seventy-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1792; the second for the sum of seventy-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1793; the third for the sum of seventy-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1794; the fourth for the sum of seventy-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1795; the fifth for the sum of seventy-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1796; and the sixth and remaining one for the sum of twenty-five pounds, payable on the first day of May, 1797; for a plantation, situated in the said township of Tinicum, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres and an half of land, which he purchased from the said Cornelius, and at the same time the said Cornelius executed to the subscriber a deed of conveyance for said tract of land, which deed of conveyance was to be clear of all incumbrances, and the subscriber has since found, that, previous to the execution of said deed, a judgment has been and now remains entered up against the said Cornelius, in the county court of common pleas for the said county of Bucks, for upwards of seventy pounds, whereby the title of the said land is incumbered. The subscriber therefore warns all persons not to take an assignment on the said bonds, or any of them, as he is determined not to pay them until the said incumbrance is first cleared off, unless he is compelled thereto by law. ‡ JACOB GEORGE.

THE subscriber, guardian of the estate or children of Dillman Kulp, deceased, doth certify that he was taken sick, and his memory was thereby much affected, during which time he lost, or there was missing out of his papers, a Bond for thirty pounds, payable the 27th of May, 1790, given by Elias Horning and Henry Hunsicker, belonging to said estate. After some time, it appeared the bond was in possession of one Jacob Lentz, Baker, living in Philadelphia, without his knowledge. He therefore forewarns all persons from taking an assignment thereof, and refuses to make any allowance for the same out of said estate, or otherwise, unless compelled by law. GOTTSHALK GOTTSHALK.

Lower Salford township,
Montgomery county, April 25, 1791.

ALL persons having demands against the personal estate of John Van Leuvenigh, Esq; late of Salem, in New-Jersey, deceased, are desired to produce the same for settlement. And all those indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, to RICHARD BURCHAN, Adminstrator.

Salem, April 25, 1791.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 9th of April last, a negro lad, named SAM, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 24 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, thin visaged, and much pitted with the small pox, has a scar on one side of his forehead, and had his hair tied when he left home, slim made, one of his eyes very weak, and much given to water; he was seen in Lower Penn's-Neck, state of New-Jersey, and had changed his clothes, so that they are unknown, and no doubt but he has changed his name, and will try to pass for a freeman, as he is an artful, sly fellow; when he is questioned, he will frequently have one of his hands in his breeches. Any person taking up said Negro, and securing him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, if taken up fifty miles from home, or in proportion for a less distance, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber, living in New-Castle county, state of Delaware, near Christiana ferry. ISAAC STIDHAM.

May 2, 1791. ‡

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour or carry off said Negro, at their peril.

Philadelphia, 3d, 4th mo. 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jesse George, late of Blockley, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts, without delay, to Owen Jones, Sen. of the city of Philadelphia, And those who have any demands against the said estate, are also requested to bring in their accounts to him, in order that they may be settled.

ELIZABETH GEORGE, Executrix.

Shelled Barley, Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, Starch and Hair Powder,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

DRAWBRIDGE.

HE ALSO SELLS——American manufactured F. and F. F. Gunpowder of an excellent quality.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3182.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1791.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin, One Thousand Pounds Sterling is given to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, "for the purpose of being lent to such married Artificers, under the age of Twenty-Five Years, as have served an Apprenticeship in the City, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their Indentures, so as to obtain a good moral character, from at least two or more respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond, with the applicants, for the re-payment of the money so lent, with interest at five per centum per annum, according to the terms herein after prescribed."

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May 16, 1791.

This Day is Published, by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW STONE HOUSE, No. 41, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

VOLUME III.

OF THE AMERICAN EDITION OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA;

OR,

A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Miscellaneous Literature.

ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW.

THIS volume contains a description of Barbary, Barcelona, Barometers Basaltes, Bastile, Beauty, Bedouins, Bees, Bible, Blindness, Blow-pipe, Book, Book keeping, Boys, Botany, Brewing, Brick-making, Britain, Brutes, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous Articles; illustrated with Twenty elegant Engravings.

The plan of this work, by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems, comprehending the history, theory and practice of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements; full explanations of the various detached parts of knowledge; descriptions of the countries, cities, principal mountains, rivers, &c. throughout the world; general history of the different empires, kingdoms and states, antient and modern, and lives of the most eminent persons in every age and nation, gives it a decided superiority over any work of the kind ever published in the English language.

The work is now going forward, enriched with various improvements, by gentlemen eminent in the respective sciences in this country, and under the patronage of such a liberal subscription, as makes it necessary to print double the number originally intended.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose by *Baine*, Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in volumes or half volumes, it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole volume, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. The work to be regularly taken and paid on the publication of each volume successively.

IV. In the course of publication will be delivered nearly four hundred copperplates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other Scientific Dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant Frontispiece, the Dedication, Preface, and proper Title Pages for the different volumes.

☞ It is expected the work will be comprised in about Fifteen Volumes in quarto.

The Third Volume is now delivering to the Public, and above half the fourth volume is printed off, and the copperplates in great forwardness.

The publisher begs leave to present his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public for the unexampled liberality with which he has been supported in this arduous and extensive undertaking, which, whilst it encourages useful enterprise, reflects the highest honor on the patrons of science and of American manufactures.

Such gentlemen as wish to possess this valuable work, will please to apply without delay, to prevent their being disappointed, as the subscription is now nearly filled up, and those subscribers who have not got their copies, are, for the same reason, requested to call and get their books that they may not be too late. 6w

Philadelphia, May 3, 1791.

WE the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby give notice, That the Books will be opened by us, for that purpose, at the Bank of North-America, on Monday the 4th day of July next.

THOMAS WILLING,
JOHN BEALE BORDLEY,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL,
LAMBERT CADWALADER.

☞ *The Printers of the United States are requested to insert the above.*

By the brig Thomas, Capt. Paddock, which arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, in 53 days from Liverpool, we have received papers, from which the following are Extracts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11.

The massacre of the brave garrison of Ismael by the Russians has so enraged the Grand Seignior, that he has sworn to pursue the war against the Russians to the utmost extremity, and never to pardon the useless cruelty exercised by that nation, even in the midst of its victories, and after so many conquests. We therefore do not think that the Sultana Mother will be able to persuade her son to participate in the universal dread and consternation that reigns in the capital.

The Sultan, who seems assured of a peace with the House of Austria, is preparing to direct all his forces against Russia.

In the mandates which he has sent to all the Governors, Pachas, and Cadies, throughout his estates, he breathes nothing but vengeance, ordering them to enrol all his subjects who are able to bear arms, from fifteen to sixty years of age: but the general consternation seems contrary to these measures: peace or war can no longer depend either on the forces or the decrees of the Divan. The destiny of the Turkish empire depends entirely on the mediating powers, by their putting a stop to or prolonging hostilities, or by their giving or refusing peace. There is, however, some likelihood that the Porte, upon reflection, will, after having made peace with the House of Austria, conclude one with the Empress of Russia.

Jan. 22. The weather having continued unseasonably mild and wet during the greatest part of the winter, we are alarmed with frequent accidents of the plague in different quarters of this residence. Amongst other sufferers, the captain of a French ship and one of his seamen, were carried off by this contagious malady a few days ago.

WARSAW, February 16.

We learn by a Courier, who arrived the day before yesterday from Fistovia, that the Plenipotentiaries of the Ottoman Porte have made such favourable propositions for the conclusion of a peace with Austria, that there is not the least doubt but that it will be signed.

A pamphlet is published under the title of *A Memorial of the present Affairs of Poland*, which attracts the attention of the public very much. It states, that Poland cannot subsist without an alliance with Great-Britain and Prussia.

The preparations for the defence of the frontiers of Livonia and White Russia are still continued with great activity, together with the transports of artillery and ammunition destined for the latter province, which are escorted by a battalion of the corps of artillery, lately raised at Petersburg.

We expect ere long the result of the negociation of the English minister on the prospect of a treaty of commerce and alliance with his court, which he has delivered to the deputation of foreign affairs.

VIENNA, February 23.

We are assured, that England has demanded a categorical answer from our court as to what his Imperial Majesty will do if the Empress will not conclude a peace, and the allied Courts should find it necessary to oblige her to it.

We have accounts that the army of the Grand Visir near Shiumla at present consists of only 6000 men. On the 22d of last month a Pacha of three tails arrived at Ruschig from Constantinople, who is to take the command of the Turkish Flotilla, and, if possible, to stop rhe progress of the Russians upon the Danube.

LEYDEN, March 3.

In these times of trouble and agitation, the contagion had reached Switzerland, but the prudent firmness of its government, particularly that of the Canton of Berne, stopped the fermentation in its beginning; but it exists strongly on the frontiers, particularly in the Bishoprick of Basle, and at Geneva, which latter place suffered a kind of assault on this part of the peasantry, who pretended they ought to be admitted to the privilege of citizens gratuitously, and who, in that enterprise, were seconded by the French of the County of Gex, whilst the populace favoured them within the city.

The true purport of all this seems to be, to make Geneva a French municipality.

PARIS, March 10.

All our letters from Alsace announce the uneasiness of the people, relative to the intentions of M. de Conde, his reception at the Court of the Margrave of Caden, and the numerous levies made and making for him, both in the territory of that Prince and in the circles of the Upper and Lower Rhine. Twenty thousand men are ordered into that Province, under the Command of a Lieutenant-General, and two Major-Generals, who will have two Adjutants-General subordinate to them. The Malcontents are said to have collected above twenty millions in London, Genoa, Switzerland, and Germany, to enable them to attempt an invasion: The success of the negociation is ascribed to M. de Calonne: The executive power is immediately to signify to the foreign Potentates, who encourage French Malcontents in their dominions, that they expose themselves to just reprisals, and that he is determined to continue united to his people, jointly to repel every kind of aggression that may tend to disturb the public tranquility, or injure, in any sort, the new order of things.

A plot against the nation has been discovered: the gates of Strasbourg were left open a few nights ago, with an intention to admit M. de Antichamp, second in command to M. de Conde. The national militia being apprised of the government's treachery, flocked in arms to the most dangerous posts, and prevented every attempt for that time. The governor is ordered into custody. The conciliatory commissioners too, chosen in the very bosom of democracy, are confidently said to have allowed themselves to be tampered with!

No sooner is the spirit of insurrection quelled in one province, than it appears in another with re-doubled mischief. Blois and the circumjacent towns are a prey to all the horrors attendant on Fanaticism.—The Ex-Prelate WILL, in despite of the law, continue in the see; the priests and devotees of both sexes INDENTIFY themselves by the crosier and mitre; they inflame the minds of the more ignorant, and are ingenious in fomenting discord, and breathing execration against the proceedings against the assembly. Comte de la Tour, known by his unmilitary exploits at Bifort, in Alsace, which place he was obliged to quit, is now at Mentz: he was the person commissioned by the prince of Conde to ask the elector for the use of his palace at Worms—it is very generally imagined that M. Artois, M. de Calonne and the chief of the French fugitives will soon meet there.

The king is now considered to be most decidedly for the new constitution—every act of his goes to prove it; and so convinced are the national representatives of what we advance, that yesterday, when it was in agitation to know whether or not the administrator of the public treasure should be named by the king, it was decreed in the affirmative.

It is somewhat singular, that Britons who come to France to view the Aurora of Liberty, soon become wedded to the aristocratic principles—we know many who, at home, are columns of the opposition, but are here friendly to the unpopular cause.

The king lies dangerously ill. The late troubles have altered the state of his health—he spits blood and has a most violent cough—he is confined to his bed.

All the new bishops will be consecrated before the 15th instant. The Metropolitan See of Paris is to be filled on Sunday.

A letter from Lyons informs us, that the Mesdames passed through that city without any opposition: they must consequently now be out of the power of the national assembly and of the fish-women of Paris.

Comte de Mirabeau was the highest bidder for the Abbey of Argenteuil, so celebrated for the tears of the too tender Eloisa, when she received the veil from the hands of her unfortunate husband. The Comte is sending thither the elegant library of the late Mr. Buffon, which he has also bought.

The duke de Richelieu died the 12th of this month, after a long illness; he leaves one son, who is at present in the Russian army, and who distinguished himself at the taking of Ismael.

The ladies of Thoulouse assembling in great bodies to hinder the clergy from taking the civic oath, the municipality ordered the pumps to be worked, and actually washed away all their opposition.

PETERSBURGH, Feb. 22.

Major-General Popow is arrived here with dispatches from Prince Potemkin. He has delivered up to the Empress the keys of Ismail, together with the particulars of the siege, which have been published by order of the Court. The whole narrative takes up three sheets of paper. There were in the fortress 42,000 regular troops, besides the inhabitants; 30,816 men were killed; 14,000 were taken prisoners—2,000 Turkish soldiers died the next day of the wounds they had received, and 1000 more were distributed among the conquerors, to be supported by them.

The Empress intends to make Prince Potemkin a present, as soon as he arrives, of a magnificent and superb suit of clothes, adorned with diamond buttons, epaulets, and loops, worth between two and three hundred thousand roubles. Her Majesty has also purchased for him the Palace of Stuckhoff for 400,000 roubles, which is to be fitted up and furnished in the most superb stile.

All the frontiers are lined with troops, artillery and ammunition, just as if an invasion was threatened.

LONDON, March 15.

Political Review of Affairs Abroad.

The termination of the campaign on the Danube has left us for some time at a loss for new matter to comment upon. General Potemkin, it appears, is really gone to Petersburgh; the object of his journey is now equally well known. As our great John Duke of Marlborough used to re-visit England, at the close of every campaign, to keep his royal mistress firm to the war, and carry his triumphant arms to the very walls of Paris—so the victorious Potemkin is returned on a similar errand to Russia, to lay before the Czarina the real state of affairs in the military line, and persuade her not to listen to any terms of peace with the Ottomans but such as shall be dictated by him in the very heart of Constantinople.

In the mean time, general Suwarow, who seems possessed of all the evils that ever flew out of Pandora's box, is preparing to pour out the phial of his wrath against some other of the Turkish possessions. Of these Silistria and Brailow are, beyond dispute, marked out. But the storm will certainly break first on Brailow. To cover them there against it, the Grand Vizir has caused 12000 of his best troops to enter the town, 10 or 12000 more are distributed in Silistria. This has reduced his own army to 60,000 men, not 6,000, as some of the Dutch prints have lately wanted to persuade us.

To repair this breach in the main army, sixty thousand troops, from the more distant provinces, are arrived in the environs of Constantinople. The most powerful levies are making in other parts. An attempt had been made, through the ladies of the Seraglio, with the Empress Mother at their head, to induce the Sultan, on account of the late very ill success of his troops, to come into a peace on any terms. These were seconded, or more properly set on by six thousand Grandees of the empire, who had all put their hands to a petition for that purpose. But the Sultan, on receiving advice of the capture of Ismael, and the cruelties practised there by the Russians, most gallantly swore, that he would sooner be buried under the ruins of Constantinople, than make peace with so brutal an enemy.

Ever since that period it has been publicly proclaimed at Constantinople, that it shall be death for any one to talk of peace; and the ladies of the Seraglio have been enjoined, under threats of the same punishment, not to intermeddle again in any thing of the like tendency. The Emperor, no doubt, finds himself strengthened by the exhortations of the British and Prussian ambassadors, who have certainly promised him assistance from their masters, should their offers of meditating a peace be rejected. The Emperor of Germany, too, it is not doubted, will give assistance to the mediation, the moment his own peace with the Turk is compleated, which is allowed to be in the most favourable train.

In the mean time Catharine still remains stubborn. Proud

and imperious, and unaccuſtomed to controul, ſhe will not allow of any mediation, nor admit of peace at all, unleſs dictated by her; or rather means perhaps entirely to defer it, till her favourite General ſhall have have planted her enſigns on the walls of Conſtantinople.

To oppoſe any attempt which the Pruſſians may intend to make in favour of the Turks, her armies in Livonia are perpetually increaſing. To oppoſe the Engliſh, ſhould they offer to enter the Baltic, orders are given to fit and immediately draw out her whole fleet, conſiſting of thirty-ſix ſhips of the line and ſeveral frigates, the command of which is entruſted to Prince Alexis Orlow, who performed ſo many gallant things in the courſe of the laſt war, on the coaſts of Egypt, and ſeveral parts of the Levant and Greece, and was afterwards ſome time reſident here in England.

The Swedes likewiſe are making preparations, which indicate a very clear intention to help her.

Denmark alſo is doubtleſs ſecretly inclined to go the ſame way, but the toll of the ſound, with their fears for Holſtein before her eyes, will neceſſarily compel her to a neutrality.

As to the other powers of Europe, France excepted, nothing is paſſing among them worthy of notice. Of the affairs of France, our authentic advices received almoſt every poſt from Paris, give the beſt and regular accounts. Other countries we paſs over at preſent in ſilence, till ſomething memorable ſhall ariſe in them, worthy the attention of our readers.

The American Payne over-ſtepped the bounds of prudence, and his publiſher ſhrunk from the danger, but another has been found more hardy. The publiſher has eſcaped for the Leſſons to a Prince; the principles of which work, reſpecting our having no political Conſtitution, no repreſentation, &c. are literally adopted and copied by Payne.

Burke has abridged his own pamphlet, ſo as to be included in a frank. He means to diſtribute it through the Kingdom, to prevent the infection from French principles.

Reports are circulated, that the Count de Artois has been captured by a pirate veſſel in the Gulf of Venice, and himſelf and the whole crew carried forcibly away priſoners. Whether the veſſel really held pirates or not, or whether the fact is ſo—we will not touch.

A meſſenger arrived at Lord Grenville's Office from Sir Robert Ainſlie, our miniſter at the Porte, with advice, that ſome freſh impediments had been recently thrown in the way of the negociation for peace between the Turks and Ruſſians; and that, in conſequence thereof, the Grand Signior had iſſued orders for recruiting his forces with the utmoſt celerity and vigour.

March 19. Yeſterday there was a meeting of the Weſt-India planters & merchants at the London Tavern, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the alarming ſituations of thoſe iſlands, and providing for their ſafety. About 100 gentlemen of the firſt reſpectability were preſent, Lord Penrhyn in the chair. The minutes of the laſt meeting being made known, extracts from ſeveral letters from the Weſt-Indies were read, particularly one dated Feb. 3, 1790; from Dr. Clark of Dominica, to Mr. Bailey in London. It began by ſtating, that the ruin or proſperity of the iſland was now at hand; and gave a minute account of the late inſurrection of the negroes. A reſolution was then come to, that a committee be appointed, to conſiſt of Lord Penryhn and the Agents of the different iſlands, for the purpoſe of preparing a memorial to be preſented to Lord Grenville, requeſting that ſuch a military force might be ſent to the different iſlands as might protect the whites and keep the blacks in ſubjection, during the preſent very critical ſtage of the ſlave trade bill.

The Diſcovery, Capt. Vancouver, deſtined for diſcoveries in the Pacific Ocean, is put into Falmouth.

The Hon. Mr. Pitt, only ſon of Lord Camelford, is embarked on board of her in the quality of midſhipman; ſo reſolutely bent is this noble youth on a maritime life, that no intreaties of his friends, nor the recollection of his ſufferings on board the Guardian, Lieut. Riou, can prevent him from leaving affluence and eaſe, for the hazardous, but glorious attempt, of exploring the unknown regions of the great Pacific Ocean.

The National Aſſembly of France have decreed, that all males and females throughout the kingdom ſhall hereafter be co-heirs of their parents' property, and that it ſhall be divided among them in the moſt equal and exact proportions.

Letters from Brittany bring the following dreadful accounts:—A banditti of thirty villains, dreſſed in the national uniform, went to the caſtle of M. de la Bourdonnis; they tied the lady of the houſe to the bedpoſt and bound the domeſticks hand and foot, after which, as a horrible refinement on cruelty, they forced the feet of the venerable maſter into the fire, to make him diſcover his money and notes! M. de la Bourdonnis is above eighty, the father, the protector, and friend of the poor.

That the Empreſs of Ruſſia is making every preparation for war cannot be controverted; it does not, however, follow, that Europe is to be involved in commotion: the practice is now to negociate ſword in hand.

In the arſenal at Peterſburgh every ſort of ammunition was preparing about the middle of February, and 500 horſes are kept in readineſs for the conveyance of ſome immenſe ſupplies intended to be ſent off at the end of the month.

March 22. On Sunday, a Meſſenger arrived from Berlin with diſpatches from our Miniſter at that Court. A Cabinet Council was held in conſequence of this diſpatch, and it is generally believed, that the important queſtion was, whether they ſhould proceed in an equipment to be exerted againſt Ruſſia, if ſhe ſhall perſiſt in refuſing to accept of our mediation? A few days will diſcloſe what reſolution they have made on the ſubject.

The diſpatches were generally believed to be unfavourable to peace, and Stocks of courſe fell a little.

A Treaſury Warrant has juſt been ſigned for cutting 1000 loads of timber in the new Foreſt, for the uſe of the navy.

March 23. A Grand Review of all the Pruſſian troops is to take place at Berlin about the middle of May.

On the 17th inſtant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, a fire was diſcovered in the Great Diſtillery at Canon-Mills, Edinburgh, occupied at preſent by Meſſrs. Steins. It had for ſome time a moſt alarming appearance, and burnt with amazing violence. The large malt kiln, in which the fire broke out, and the malt barn immediately adjoining, together with the grain contained in them, which amounted to a large quantity, are entirely deſtroyed, and the houſe almoſt burnt to the ground. Had the wind been from the eaſt the whole buildings would have been deſtroyed. The damage is computed at about 2000l. but the premiſes are inſured.

The debates on the abolition of the Slave-Trade will be merely a conteſt betwixt the conſiderations of humanity, the only argument on the one ſide; and policy, which affords many arguments on the other.

The Hanoverian Miniſter had an audience of his Majeſty on Friday. The ſubject is ſuppoſed to have been the plan for forming a camp of obſervation in the Electoral dominions during the ſummer.

MARCH 25. The majority in favour of the bill for applying 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends to the public uſe, is much more in argument for the bill than we are uſed to conſider majorities in general. Only fifty-four could be found who would vote againſt the bill—and how muſt even this number be reduced, if we take from it the votes of many of the Miniſter's friends, who on this occaſion have thought proper, in their great wiſdom, to rank on the Oppoſition ſide of the Houſe?

That a Miniſter placed at the head of a government, the very exiſtence of which depends on public credit, ſhould deliberately take any ſtep to affect that credit, and that ſtep contributing nothing to his own advantage, may be pronounced to be one of the moſt monſtrous ſuppoſitions which a knave could invent, or blockhead beheve. And yet that there are ſuch knaves and ſuch blockheads, the hiſtory of politics very clearly ſhews.

It is aſſerted, that the Emperor's ſubjects will be allowed the free navigation of the Danube and Black Sea. If ſuch a privilege has been granted, it evinces to what a ſtate of humiliation the Porte is reduced, when a grant is made which entitles the Imperial ſhips to ſail above three hundred miles through their territories, and afterwards to trade at their numerous ports on the coaſts of Europe and Aſia. Thus, though Joſeph will obtain no addition of territory by the treaty, yet his people will have a moſt lucrative branch of commerce by ſuch a privilege.

This day General Sir Henry Clinton waited on the Miniſter, by appointment, in behalf of the remaining American Loyaliſts, who ſuffered by their attachment to the Mother Country in the late war, and have yet received no recompence for their loſſes, on account of the lateneſs of their application.

By the Exchequer account laid before the Houſe of Commons, it appears that the intereſt paid upon Exchequer Bills in the year 1790, for money lent on land and malt, and the current ſupplies, amounted to 225,318l.

The cry of war is again artfully raiſed for ſtock-jobbing purpoſes, though perhaps Great Britain had never a fairer proſpect of peace before her than at the preſent moment. A reſpectable ſquadron of obſervation is certainly fitting out, and will probably ſail for the Baltic in the ſpring, as a fair tu quoque for Kate's Armed Neutrality, at the cloſe of our American conteſt; but this, inſtead of encreaſing the conflagration, muſt prove the moſt effectual means of extinguiſhing the preſent war.

The ſquadron deſtined for the above ſervice will conſiſt of eight line of battle ſhips, two 44 gun frigates, and four cutters. Lord Hood will probably be appointed to its command.

There ſeems to be a very material difference, not hitherto publicly remarked, between the character and deſcription of a Bank Proprietor and a general Stockholder; the former is only a creditor of a particular corporation, the latter of the public. The one, therefore, in caſes of doubt and diſſatisfaction, has his appeal only to the directors, the other to government.

The aggregate number of ſtockholders, as lately ſtated, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand perſons.

The rumours which have alarmed the fundholders ſtill continuing, the public ſecurities again decreaſed in price on Wedneſday. Conſols fell from 79 to 77 1-2, tho' they were afterwards done as high as 78 1-2. The prices for money, and the account, were near equal.

The company of bookſellers of Dublin have reſolved on giving a conſiderable bounty for an improvement in the manufacture of paper in that country.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The ſloop Betty and Mary, Capt. Lace, loaden with pigs for this port, left Newry on Tueſday laſt; about four o'clock on the following afternoon, the veſſel grounded upon the North Bank, and was left a-dry, yet without any apprehenſions of danger by the crew or paſſengers; but as the tide of flood came on, the wind roſe high, and about ten o'clock, when the veſſel began to float ſhe thump'd ſo very hard, that in about three quarters of an hour ſhe went to pieces, and the whole of the people on board, 47 in number, viz. the maſter, 4 ſeamen, 4 female and 38 male paſſengers (one only excepted) unfortunately were drowned; the perſon whoſe life is ſaved is named John Boyd, belonging to the firſt battalion of the artillery, who luckily caught hold of a part of the wreck from which he was taken the next day at one o'clock. Eleven of the ſufferers have been taken up, and decently interred.

The above melancholy circumſtance points out, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the great neceſſity of every veſſel being provided with materials for making ſignals of diſtreſs, in caſes of danger, for had this veſſel had a ſwivel gun and powder on board, in all probability the whole of the people had been ſaved, as ſeveral veſſels were within a few miles, and no doubt viewed their ſituation; but none ſeeing or hearing any ſignals of diſtreſs, had no intimation of their danger.

On Saturday about twelve o'clock, the flat Sutton, John Pickering, maſter, from Pile Fowdry for this port, grounded on a bank, and filled with water, near Formby, when he & his two people, Francis Belmor and William Parkinſon, (who have 5 ſmall children) laſhed themſelves to the head of the veſſel's maſt, in which ſituation they remained until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they were fortunately perceived by a clergyman of this town, who happened to be riding near the ſea ſhore there, and cauſed a boat to go off to them, which brought them ſafe to the ſhore: the two latter men, it is thought, could not have ſurvived above an hour, or at moſt, two hours longer.

Arrivals at Liverpool, March 28.

The Hope, Dean	Virginia
Carolina Planter, Callahan	Charleſton
Mancheſter, M'Dowall	S. Carolina
Perſeverance, Hickſon	Maſſachuſetts
Betſey, Holbrook	do.
Superb, Clapp	do.
Ceres, Marſhall	New York
John, Boggeſs	Virginia
Clio, Dawſon	S. Carolina

Captain Halliwell, of the Ann, ſpoke on Tueſday laſt the ſhip William, Anderſon, at the back of Holyhead, bound from hence for New-York.

Captain Greaves, of the Iris, on the 13th inſtant, ſpoke the ſhip Flora, Loſh, from Philadelphia for Cork, lat. 50, 57. long. 12, 0.

Captain Briſcoe, of the King Peppel, ſpoke on the 23d ult. the Triumph, Campbell, from New York for ——, lat. 37, 53. long. 64, 0. On the 3d inſtant, ſpoke the ſhip Britannia, Pearſon, from Glaſgow for Maryland, lat. 46, 37. long. 36, 0. out 12 days, all well.

BOSTON, May 12.

Yeſterday his Honour Chief-Juſtice Jay, with the Aſſociate and Diſtrict Judges, met at the State-Houſe, and proceeded to the Court-houſe, attended by the officers of the Court, and Federal Government, with the gentlemen of the Bar, &c. The cuſtomary proclamation being made, and the Grand Jury ſworn, his honour the Chief-Juſtice, with eminent perſpicuity, and diſtinguiſhed energy, delivered the charge to them.

The learned Judge commenced by ſaying, that there were circumſtances in which it was neceſſary to be particularly explicit in cautioning the Grand Jury—but he did not conceive that neceſſity now exiſted. He contemplated with pleaſure the attention which was univerſally paid to the laws of the United States, and was happy the offences againſt them were ſo few. He remarked on the commercial ſtatutes; and complimented the mercantile citizens on their honorable conduct, to which he readily paid the tribute of deſerved commendation.---The welfare of the community had triumphed over the attachment to private intereſt---but yet there were in all communities, ſome, who would not be directed by the dictates of juſtice, and who would tranſgreſs thoſe laws, on the proper ſubmiſſion to which ſo much depended the welfare of the General Government. It was neceſſary, therefore, to uſe vigilance and caution-- which he doubted not the Grand Jury would manifeſt, and prevent the evil conſequences which would ariſe from the want of individual honeſty.

He then adverted to the officers of the United States. It was neceſſary to keep a vigilant eye over them, though the neceſſity of this vigilance was not ſo great as it might be, as he knew they had generally very good officers.

In remarking on the crime of forgery, the Hon. Judge obſerved, that it was a very prevalent and encreaſing evil throughout the ſtates; that it was an evil of a peculiarly bad tendency among a commercial people. It was not a crime which the paſſions created, but it was the effect of cool depravity---that the man who was guilty of it, lay down with the intention, and roſe to execute it. The various miſchiefs which attend it, he forcibly pourtrayed, and then recommended to the Grand Jury that impartiality which was requiſite, impreſſed on their minds the neceſſity of circumſpection, and concluded, by obſerving that he would not be tedious in his remarks, being convinced that their conduct would be marked with propriety.

HARTFORD, May 16.

Laſt Monday morning the following horrible deed was perpetrated at Windſor, by Selah Sheldon, the father of three children, two ſons and a daughter, the youngeſt aged ſixteen months. Taking the opportunity when his wife and her father were withdrawn a few rods from the houſe, leaving the eldeſt in the bed, the youngeſt in the cradle, and the ſecond ſitting at its feet, he came with an axe, and laying the head of his youngeſt child over the ſide of the cradle, and after two or three ſtrokes on its neck, as appeared by obſervation, cut its throat in the moſt awful manner. The ſecond child in her fright ran with the tidings to her mother, who, haſtening into the houſe, found her huſband holding the weapon of death over the eldeſt ſon, whom he had dragged from the bed to the floor --ſeizing inſtantly the axe, ſhe prevented the uplifted ſtroke. A Jury was called, who pronounced the babe to be murdered. The unnatural father was immediately taken into cuſtody, and was permitted to attend the remains of the ſlaughtered babe to the meeting houſe, where a ſermon adapted to the occaſion was delivered by the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, from Eccleſ. ix. 3. *The heart of the ſons of men is full of evil, and madneſs is in their heart while they live, and after that they go to the dead.* He was afterwards ſent on by authority to be committed to the common gaol, to await his trial.

NEW-HAVEN, May 18.

About half paſt ten o'clock, on Monday evening laſt, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this and the neighbouring towns. It was preceded by a rumbling ſound, like that occaſioned by the paſſing of a wheel-carriage. The tremor was violent, but continued only a few ſeconds. The evening was remarkably clear and ſerene.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Capt. Paddock, from Liverpool, on the 27th April, lat. 41. long. 50. ſpoke the ſhip Commerce, Doble, from Liverpool bound for Boſton—on the 29th April, in lat. 42, long. 50, 30. ſpoke the ſhip Betſey, Meſnard, from New-York, bound for London, all well—May 10th, ſpoke the brig Mary, Burnham, from Liverpool for New-York, out 41 days, in lat. 41, long. 34. all well.

BURLINGTON, May 17.

Burlington county Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

Saturday, May 7, 1791.

IT appearing to this Society that the attention paid by them to the means of improving the quality of the Cheeſe made in this country has been productive of beneficial effects; and the Society being deſirous further to promote a manufacture of the greateſt importance to the agricultural intereſts of the ſtate—*Reſolved*, That for the greateſt quantity of the beſt flavored, mildeſt, and richeſt Cheeſe, (not leſs than 300lbs. weight) which ſhall be made the enſuing ſeaſon on any one farm in this county, and produced in good order to this Society, on the firſt Saturday in Nov. next, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, accompanied by a cetificate from at leaſt two reputable freeholders, mentioning the place at which the ſaid Cheeſe was made; a premium of *thirty ſilver dollars* ſhall be paid, together with the market price for 300lbs. weight of the ſame cheeſe.

The mode of application to be as follows:—

Each candidate ſhall mark the quantity of cheeſe offered by him with ſome particular mark, and ſhall put the ſame mark on the outſide of a ſealed paper, containing his name and place of abode, which ſhall be delivered to the Society. The letter only, which ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the mark ſimilar to that on the quantity of cheeſe to which the preference ſhall be given, will be opened;

all the other letters will be returned unopened, together with the parcels of cheese to which they shall respectively belong.

A convenient place will be provided, free of expence to the candidates, at the store of Mr. Sterling, in Burlington, for the reception of such parcels of cheese as shall be offered with a view to obtain the premium.

By order of the Society.

WILLIAM COXE, jun, Sec'ry.

PITTSBURG, (Penns.) April 30.

Tuesday last a guard of 18 militia men, stationed at the ferry house on the Ailegheney, opposite this place, the centinel, posted at the distance of 150 yards from the house, discovered three Indians laying down a pair of bars, and concealing themselves in the worm of the fence, hastily retreating from his post, alarmed the guard in the house, who advancing in a hurry, one of them was fired on by the Indians, through a fence within nine yards; he had his belt cut by a ball, and two bullets cut his hunting shirt. The guard gave them some shot, but without effect. The Indians had stolen three horses and had tied them in the woods, and retreating to them, made off with the greatest precipitation. Captain Sample, with a party, went out to endeavour to head them, but has returned without effecting it.

May 7. By Captain Edward Butler, just from Yellow creek, which falls into the Ohio on the west side, some distance below Fort M'Intosh, we have the intelligence, that the guard at the blockhouse at that place were attacked by the Indians, precisely about the same time, and on the same morning that the party, of which we in our last gave some account, made their appearance at the ferry house opposite the town of Pittsburg. They had watched (we speak of the affair at Yellow creek) the opening the door to relieve the centinel, and at that instant shot the centinel that was on guard, and who stood at one corner of the blockhouse, that is, wounded him by a shot through the body, but making for the creek, and jumping into a canoe, he was pursued by another Indian, who tomahawked and scalped him. In the mean time the Indians rushed into the house, discharged their pieces on the guard, and wounded one man, who in endeavouring to make his escape up the ladder to the upper floor, was tomahawked by an Indian. One ball just grazed the temple of Capt. Forbes, who commanded the guard, and four others struck the log above his head, the splinters and bits of which cut his face, and left it as is if scarified. The guard by this time had got awake, and the Indians made their escape in haste, and unhurt. There were twenty men of the guard and eight Indians. This appeared by the tracks discovered by Captain Butler, who coming to this post the day after, scoured the woods with a party, for some distance, in pursuit of them.

It was on the same morning that another party made an attack on a guard of 6 men, at the house of Mr. Kirkpatrick, on Crooked creek, 12 miles from the mouth: Crooked creek is some miles above the Kiskimenitas, and empties into the Allegheney on the east side. They were about family worship in the house, and at some time after sun rise, an Indian knocked at the door. Mr. Kirkpatrick went to open it: the Indian was so close to the door when opened, that he had to draw back or shorten his piece, before he could get it presented at Mr. Kirkpatrick; while doing which, Kirkpatrick gave him a push, and threw him down the steps of the door, which were of some height. But the Indian recovering himself, and at the same instant Kirkpatrick shutting the door, the Indian discharged his piece through the door, and killed one man, and shattered the leg of a girl of 9 years old. In the mean time the guard fired upon the Indian from the chunking of the house, and killed one and wounded another; on which, retreating instantly, they got off with the wounded man, leaving the dead one behind, together with all their venison and travelling provision, and their blankets and bundles; all this happened in a second or two of time. There were about 15 Indians. One of the guard a good, marksman, who was well situated, had the misfortune to snap his gun three times, while they were making off.

A few mornings ago 6 Indians were discovered about 12 miles below Pittsburg, on the west of the Ohio; a party went in pursuit of them, but has returned; they saw their tracks, and found two dearskins which they had left behind.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 25.

Extract of a letter from Boston, May 10.

"Captain Davis, from London to Boston, with a cargo of 15,000l. sterling, is lost; Captain Scott is missing, and the ship Mercury is totally lost."

It is related with horror, in *civilized* countries, that some *savage* nations kill their old men, when they are no longer able to support themselves; and others expose their children to starve to death, when they think themselves unable to maintain them; but perhaps the following instance of *domestic* barbarity will be read with that indifference which attends the repetition even of murders which the law does not punish, and which custom has rendered common.

Extract of a letter from Newport, (Rhode Island) dated the 5th month 9th, 1791.

"On the 7th instant arrived here, from an African slave voyage (but last from the Havanna, where the slaves were sold) a bark belonging to this town, commanded by Captain Wolf, owned by the said Wolf and Caleb Gardiner. One that was on board this vessel during the voyage informed me, that a few days after they sailed from Africa, symptoms of the small-pox appeared upon a female slave. She was kept in the main top three days, then taken down, brought to the side of the vessel and thrown overboard *by the captain himself.* It is said that the reason of his drowning her was, lest she should communicate the disorder to those on board who had not had it.

B. H."

Capt. Roberts, of the Ship Grange, which arrived here on Saturday last, sailed the 29th March from Liverpool, in company with the ship Thetes, bound to New-York. Capt. Roberts, on the 15th April, in lat. 37. W. spoke the ship Curwin, Gibson, from Baltimore, bound to Cork and Liverpool. May 12th, lat. 38. 7. long. 62. 45. spoke the ship President Washington, from New-York, bound to Bombay, out 5 days—spoke the ship Union, Tucker, from Baltimore, bound to Liverpool, in lat. 38. 7. long. 62. 50. W. out 6 days. May 14, lat. 37, 55. long. 65. 30. spoke the ship Maryland, from Georgetown, bound to Falmouth. May 7th spoke the sloop Dartmouth of Newfoundland, 80 leagues off the Capes, in lat. 38. 43.

The Address of the Merchants of Charleston, to the President of the United States.

SIR,

THE merchants of Charleston entertaining a just sense of the high honor conferred on this city by your presence, take the earliest opportunity of congratulating you on your arrival.

The obligations which are due to you from every member of the republic, are acknowledged by all---to enter into a detail of them, would be to produce a history of your life, and to repeat what is re-echoed from one end of the continent to the other. Were it possible, Sir, for your fellow citizens to omit doing justice to your merits, the testimony of other nations would evince their neglect or ingratitude---the whole world concurring in the same opinion of you.

Convinced as we are of your constant solicitude for the general welfare, it must afford you particular satisfaction to find the progressive effects of the federal government in this state; and that the inhabitants are fast emerging from the heavy calamities to which they were subjected by the late war.

Sensible of the numerous blessings our country has derived from your wise and judicious administration--we feel animated with the most lively sentiments of gratitude towards you: suffer us, then, on the present occasion, to represent to you the affectionate sensibility with which we are impressed, by assuring you that we yield to none in sincere respect and attachment to your person; and, we earnestly implore the Almighty Father of the universe, long to preserve a life so valuable and dear to the people over whom you preside.

In behalf of the merchants of Charleston,

May 3, 1791. E. DARRELL, Chairman.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

To the Merchants of Charleston.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR congratulations on my arrival in South Carolina, enhanced by the affectionate manner in which they are offered, are received with the most grateful sensibility.

Flattered by the favourable sentiments you express of my endeavours to be useful to our country, I desire to assure you of my constant solicitude for its welfare, and of my particular satisfaction in observing the advantages which accrue to the highly deserving citizens of this state from the operations of the general government.

I am not less indebted to you for your expressions of personal attachment and respect---they receive my best thanks, and induce my most sincere wishes for your professional prosperity, and your individual happiness.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The New London Gazette announces the arrival of a French ship, of 74 guns, from Martinico, with 1500 men on board, at Newport.

Samuel Huntingdon, Esq; is elected Governor of Connecticut.

A large round stone, 3½ inches in diameter, and weighing 1lb. 6 oz. and 4 dwts. was extracted a few days ago from the bladder of a horse belonging to Mr. Duncan, in Southwark---The horse did not discover any symptons of pain until a day or two before he died.

Ram Lambs,

A FEW FOR SALE,

Got by an imported English Ram, of the best breed and wool in England, out of very fine country Ewes.

Enquire of the Printers. ‡

Will Bates—A run-away Mulatto.

FORTY DOLLARS will be paid for delivering, or THIRTY for securing, WILL BATES, who absconed from my service on Monday last.--He is a very ungrateful young rogue, was born a Slave, and manumitted by me, only to serve a few years---He is nineteen or twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, stands remarkably straight and erect, has a large neck, awkward address, and is slow spoken; his colour between red and yellow; his hair is more like a white man's than that of a common Mulatto, and he has worked some time at the Blacksmith's trade.---He went off in common working clothes, but those he might have changed.---It is hoped that more than common attention will be given to this Advertisement, that an atrocious Ingrate may be apprehended and brought to a sense of his duty, and his unsuccessful villainy prove a warning to others under similar circumstances.

April 29, 1791. HARRY DORSEY GOUGH, Perry-Hall, in the state of Maryland, near Baltimore town.

Norristown, Montgomery county, May 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Heaton, inn-keeper, in Moreland township, on Monday, the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Joseph Hollowell and others, containing about 49 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be sold, as the estate of Thomas Walton, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Northampten county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Lower Mount Bethel township, bounded by lands of John Miller, Henry Miller and Thomas Miller, containing 150 acres, more or less, late the estate of George Kenedey. Taken in execution, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain tract of land, situate in Lower-Smithfield township, bounded by lands of Jacob Strowds, containing seven acres, more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Robert Levers, Esquire, deceased, and to be sold by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 19, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at Easton, in the county of Northampton, on Monday, the 20th day of June next, a certain frame house, stable and two lots of ground, in the borough of Easton, bounded on the south by lots of Andrew Leadley, and on the east and north by alleys. Taken in execution as late the property of William Jackson, Esquire, and to be sold, by JONAS HARTZELL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to order of the Orphans Court,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the estate of John Ligget, deceased, situate in East Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 188½ acres, healthy, pleasantly situated, gradually descending southward, very fertile, equal almost, or quite, in quality, to any in the county, on which is a log dwelling house, barn, orchard, 70 acres cleared, besides 15 acres of meadow, and 35 more may be made, the rest well timbered; 40 miles from Philadelphia, 35 from Lancaster, 17 from West Chester, near Reading and Warwick furnaces, mills, &c. near Quaker, Baptist and Methodist meetings, also English and Dutch Presbyterian meetings. Some time will be given for the payment of most of the purchase money, and an indisputable title made. Apply to the subscriber, near the premises. MARY LIGGET, Administratrix. May, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, in Ridley township, Delaware county, within about twelve miles of this city, and on the great road leading to Chester; containing 348 acres, whereof upwards of one hundred acres are in woods; thirty acres meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; the remainder is clear, and the whole well watered. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, with some other buildings, and the place altogether is well calculated for farming on a large scale, the land being good, and so near to the capital (now) of the United States.

Part of the Purchase Money will be required on signing the deed, and the payment of the remainder will be made as convenient as possible to the purchaser.

The title is indisputable. For further information, and terms of sale, application is to be made to Mr. John Crozer, at Springfield, adjoining the place, or to Michael Conner, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia. t. f.

Philadelphia, May 11, 1791.

William & Joseph Sansom,

Second, below Arch-street, No. 67,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from Europe, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will dispose of upon moderate terms, for cash or a short credit, viz.

RUSSIA Sheetings, Drilling, Ravens duck, Ticklenburgh, German and Irish Dowlas, Irish Linens, Jeans and Fustians, Plain and striped Nankeens, Callicoes and printed Handkerchiefs, Florentines, Sattinets and Lastings, Cloths, 11-4 and Pt. Blankets, Blue and red Strouds, Duffils,

And a variety of other Dry-Goods.

Shot, No. 1 to 9. B. and S. B.

Tin, Crowley steel, Red and White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Window Glass, &c. &c. 6w

William & John Sitgreaves,

No. 48. South Front-street,

Have imported by the Pigou, and other late arrivals, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling upon reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit. Also Pewter in casks, Crowley steel, Window Glass, Tin Plates, Card wire, Gunpowder, Felt hats, Womens stuff shoes, &c. &c. 8w.

LANDS for SALE.

A TRACT of LAND, situate in the township of East Fallowfield, Chester county, on the west side of Brandywine, containing about 660 acres, adjoining land of William Moode, land late of James Hayes, Eleanor Young, Thomas Dennis, George Chandler, William Hamilton and others; this is mostly woodland, supplied with several streams of water. There are some small tenements thereon, and it is divided into lots to accommodate each with water and meadow ground.

Also, A Tract of Woodland, situate in the township of New-Garden, Chester county, near Kennet Square, containing 137 acres 10 perches, adjoining lands now or late of John Hurford, land late of John Carpenter, and land of Joel Bailey, and Joshua Walton; this land is well timbered, and being near several lime-kilns, is, on that account, very valuable; it will be Sold together or in lots, as may best suit the purchaser.

One-third of the purchase money to be paid down, the remainder in two yearly payments, with interest: Apply to CHARLES JERVIS, in Philadelphia.

If not Sold at private Sale, the land in New-Garden will be Sold by public Vendue, at Kennet Square, on the 19th day of April next, being the 3d day of the week; and the Tract on Brandywine will be Sold at Doe Run Tavern, on the day following, the 20th of April. The Sale at each place to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon. t f March 5, 1791.

TO BE LET,

A COMMODIOUS two story stone dwelling house, situate on the west side of the river Schuylkill, in the township of Blockley, near the Middle Ferry, and about two miles from the city of Philadelphia. There are belonging to the same about 15 or 16 acres of Land, several of which are Meadow and improvable Marsh; there are also on the premises several Peach Trees, bearing fruit of a rare and delicious kind, a well of good water near the door, a good garden spot, hay house, stables, &c.

The house is so situated, as to command a very agreeable Eastern prospect of the river Schuylkill and city of Philadelphia, and is suitably calculated, either for a store, a small dairy, or a tradesman. For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living about two miles from the Premises, on what is called the Marshall's Road, ‡ WILLIAM BISPHAM.

Blockley, May 11, 1791.

A Wet Nurse.

A HEALTHY woman, with a good breast of Milk, who can be sufficiently recommended, is desirous to take a Child to suckle. Enquire at the House of Dr. Benjamin Say, North Second-street, No. 64, between Arch and Race-streets.

May 3d, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 27th of April last, a BLACK MARE, about 15 and an half hands high, between ten and eleven years old, both trots and paces, without any brand or mark remembered, heavy made; she is very unwilling to be handled about the ears or foretop. Whoever secures said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the mare only, and reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by THOMAS LACKEY.

May 8, 1791.

N. B. She is thought to be taken towards York or Carlisle.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold low for caſh or ſhort credit, by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

In Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting, No. 57.

YARD wide and ⅞ Iriſh linens, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, ravens duck, white and brown Iriſh dowlaſſes, damaſk table cloths, white and brown buckrams, Scotch threads from No. 7 to 70, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, an aſſortment of broadcloths, elaſtic ſtriped ditto, coatings, plains and naps, roſe blankets, red, white and yellow flannels, black and olive cotton velvets, ſilk ditto for collars of coats, thickſets, oznabrigs, ſcarf twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, death-head, baſket and imperial buttons, an aſſortment of faſhionable metal ditto, ſilver plated ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, cotton ſpotted handkerchiefs, linen ditto, ſcarlet ſerge, bobbins, tapes, ivory combs, ſilk Marſeilles quilting, Joan's ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, ſhalloons and calimancoes, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, toilenet waiſtcoat ſhapes, modes, Perſians and ſarſenets, ⅞ and yard wide ſilk Barcelona handkerchiefs, printed cottons and calicoes, fuſtians, jeans, ſtriped nankeens, cambricks and lawns, pins and needles, buckles, knives and forks, butchers knives, Barlow ditto, womens cotton and worſted hoſe, mens ditto, boys and youths ditto, frying pans, ſaddlers webb, womens beaver pelt gloves, ſilk ditto, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, 10d. nails, candleſticks, red lead, Crowley ſteel, 8 by 10 window glaſs.

Good HAY in a barn near the city.

To be LET, a large HOUSE and GARDEN, in Third-ſtreet, Northern Liberties. †

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES ADAMS, at his Printing-office, Wilmington, and JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO

The *modern* prevailing Notions

OF THAT

FREEDOM OF WILL,

Which is ſuppoſed to be eſſential to Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice, Reward and Puniſhment, Praiſe and Blame.

By the late Rev. and learned Jonathan Edwards, A. M. Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth*——

To which is annexed, Preſident Edwards's REMARKS on the Eſſays on the Principles of Moral and Natural Religion: In a Letter to a Miniſter of the Church of Scotland; never publiſhed before in America.

Extract from the Author's Preface.

"THE ſubject of this work is of ſuch importance, as to *demand* attention, and the moſt thorough conſideration. Of all kinds of knowledge that we can ever obtain, the knowledge of God, and the knowledge of ourſelves, are the moſt important. As religion is the great buſineſs, for which we are created, and on which our happineſs depends; and as religion conſiſts in an intercourſe between ourſelves and our Maker; and ſo has its foundation in God's nature and ours, and in the relation that God and we ſtand in to each other; therefore a true knowledge of both muſt be needful in order to true religion. But the knowledge of ourſelves conſiſts chiefly in right apprehenſions concerning thoſe two chief faculties of our nature, the *Underſtanding* and *Will*. Both are very important: Yet the ſcience of the latter muſt be confeſs'd to be of greateſt moment; in as much as all virtue and religion have their ſeat more immediately in the will, conſiſting more eſpecially in right acts and habits of this faculty. And the grand queſtion about the freedom of the will, is the main point that belongs to the ſcience of the will. Therefore I ſay, the importance of this ſubject greatly *demands* the attention of Chriſtians, and eſpecially of Divines."

☞ Subſcribers for this work are requeſted to ſend for their copies.

A large Quantity of BARK wanted.

ALL thoſe who may have oak timber to cut down, either for making ſtaves, ſawing into ſcantling, or other purpoſes, are hereby requeſted to ſave it as much as may be until the time for ſtripping off the bark arrives, viz. the firſt of April, and from that it will run to the firſt of June, or longer; and, when ſtripped, to put it up thin, that it may dry ſoon, and that it do not take immediate damage from rain, by keeping always the outſide of the bark to the weather. And for their encouragement, we do engage to pay not leſs than forty ſhillings per cord for Spaniſh, cheſnut oak, hemlock, and birch barks; and not leſs than twenty-five ſhillings per cord for white and black oak bark, brought to this market, well cured, and in merchantable order, at leaſt until the firſt day of July next.

JACOB WEAVER,
JONATHAN MEREDITH,
JOHN HAWORTH.

Dec. 22d, 1790.
t J.

Eight Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED lately from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Maurice river, ſtate of New-Jerſey, a certain JACOB HOOVER, and took with him of the property of the ſubſcriber, a brown horſe about 9 or 10 years old, 14 hands high, trots and canters, and is remarkably good in gears, double or ſingle; has a middling long dock, and ſomething broken-winded when fed upon dry food. Alſo, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 7 years old, two or more white feet, a ſtar and ſnip, low in the neck, and for ſome time paſt has had a very ſore back; his hind legs crooked, trots and canters, and is good in the plough.

The above-named Jacob Hoover is a man of about 25 or 30 years of age, well ſet, with light complexion and light hair, by trade a blackſmith, but lately followed farming. His wife is a German, of a middling ſize, with a ſpeck in one of her eyes, and much pitted with the ſmall pox. They have one male child, of about two years old. Whoever ſecures and returns the above-mentioned two horſes to the ſubſcriber, at Kenſington, near Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW HEIMS.

May 14, 1791. ‡

Williſtown township, Cheſter county, April 29, 1791.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, about two weeks ago, a pacing bay FILLEY, two years old, with a blaze in her face, which is about two inches wide at the upper end, and runs down ſmaller into a point at her noſe, her hind off leg white half way up to her ham. Whoever takes up ſaid colt and brings her to the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip and county abovementioned, or ſends a few lines to the care of Richard Robinſon, at the ſign of General Paoli, on Lancaſter road, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by GRIFFITH JONES.

Secretary's Office,

Philadelphia, 14th April, 1791.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Aſſembly, entituled "An act to provide for opening and improving ſundry navigable waters and roads within this commonwealth," the Governor is empowered to contract with individuals, or with companies, for the purpoſe of undertaking and carrying into immediate effect, the improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral rivers and creeks herein after deſcribed:---

Notice is therefore given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the following objects reſpectively, will be received at *this office* until the 1ſt day of July next, to wit.

1. For improving the navigation of the river Delaware, from the Falls of Trenton up to the northern boundary of this ſtate.

2. For improving the navigation of the Lechawaxen and the Lehigh, from their junction with the river Delaware up their ſeveral ſtreams; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements of the Lechawaxen and Lehigh reſpectively.

3. For improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill, from the lower Falls to Reading.

4. For improving the navigation of the river Suſquehanna, from Wright's Ferry up to Starucca, at the great bend at the New-York line; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara; from the mouth of the Swatara, to the mouth of the Juniata; from the mouth of the Juniata to the mouth of the weſt branch; and from the mouth of the weſt branch to Starucca at the great bend.

5. For improving the navigation of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna from its mouth to the mouth of the Sinnamahoning; thence up the Sinnamahoning to its north branch, and thence up the north branch thereof to the place known by the name of Drift-Wood; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the north of the weſt branch of the Suſquehanna to the Sinnamahoning; from the Sinnamahoning to its north branch; and from the north branch of Sinnamahoning as far as the place called Drift-Wood.

6. For improving the navigation of the Allegheny river, from the mouth of the Conewango creek up the ſaid river unto the place where the road from Drift-Wood ſhall ſtrike the ſaid river.

7. For improving the navigation of French creek on the river Allegheny, from the mouth of the ſaid creek to the portage leading therefrom to Preſque-iſle, on Lake Erie.

8. For improving the navigation of the river Juniata, from the mouth thereof to Water-ſtreet, and from thence to Frank's Town; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the mouth of the Juniata to Water-ſtreet, and from Water-ſtreet to Frank's Town.

9. For improving the navigation of Little Conemaugh, from the mouth thereof upwards.

10. For improving the navigation of the Conemaugh from Stony Point to Richards's Run, from thence through Cheſnut Ridge, and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from Stony Point to Richards's Run; from Richards's Run through Cheſnut Ridge; and from Cheſnut Ridge to Loyal Hanning.

11. For improving the navigation of the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive, and from thence to the river Allegheny; making ſeparate ſtatements for the improvements from the Kiſkiminetas to the ſecond Falls incluſive; and from the ſaid Falls to the river Allegheny.

And whereas it may eventually be found expedient, under the authority of the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, to lay out, open, and improve the following roads, or ſome parts thereof reſpectively, as being connected, and neceſſary to correſpond, with the ſtage of improvement of the navigation of the ſeveral waters before deſcribed:---

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, directed to the objects herein after mentioned, will alſo be received at this office, to wit:

1. For opening and improving a road from Stockport, on the river Delaware, to Harmony, on the river Suſquehanna.

2. For opening and improving a road from the place called Drift-Wood, on the river Sinnamahoning, to the river Allegheny, obſerving a northerly courſe.

3. For opening and improving a road from French Creek to Preſque-Iſle, on Lake Erie.

4. For opening and improving a road from Frank's-Town to Poplar Run.

5. For opening and improving a road from Poplar Run to Conemaugh.

6. For opening and improving a road from the Forks of Little Conemaugh to the mouth of Stony Creek.

And whereas certain ſums of money are appropriated by the ſaid recited act of the General Aſſembly, for opening and improving certain other roads herein after mentioned:--

Notice is further given,

By order of the Governor, that propoſals in writing, for opening and improving the following roads, will alſo be received at this office, until the ſaid 1ſt day of July next, to wit:

1. A road from the town of Wilkeſbarre to the Wind Gap.

2. A road leading from Harriſburg through the Narrows at the end of the Kittatiny Mountain and Peter's Mountain, and thence the neareſt and beſt courſe to the place, where it will interſect the road leading from Harriſburg to Sunbury, at or near Halifax.

3. A road to be laid out from Frank's-Town to Pittſburg, over the beſt ground, and in the ſtraiteſt practicable line.

4. A road from Bedford to Pittſburg.

5. A road from Reading to Sunbury.

6. A road from Bedford, croſſing Youghiogeny, at or near the great falls, to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill.

7. A road from the mouth of Juniata to David Miller's, on the Juniata, through Dick's Gap.

8. A road through the long Narrows.

9. A road through Jack's and Igow's Narrows, on the Juniata.

10. A road from near Cataweſſy, on the north branch of Suſquehanna, to Hamburg, on the river Schuy kill.

11. A road from York Town to Cooper's Ferry, between Muddy Creek and the ſaid Ferry.

12. A road from Fulton's Ferry on the Suſquehanna towards Newport.

13. A road from Callender's Mill over Croghan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to Weſt's Mill.

14. A road through the upper part of Berks county down to Schuylkill.

15. A road from Keplinger's Mill, on little Schuylkill, up the ſame the beſt and neareſt route to the Suſquehanna.

16. A road through Nichols's Gap over the South Mountain.

17. A road from Middle Creek to Grub's Furnace.

18. A road through Black's Gap over the South Mountain.

19. A road from Buchanan's on the eaſt ſide of the North Mountain, and through the great Cove to the foot of Sideling Hill.

20. A road from Fort Penn, on the eaſt ſide of the north weſt branch of Broadhead's Creek to Wallenpaupeck, near the great Falls, and from thence by or near the Indian Orchard, between the river Delaware and Shohocking creek, to the river Suſquehanna.

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

PENNSYLVANIA, ſs.

By THOMAS MIFFLIN, GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth did, on the fourth day of April, inſtant, Reſolve, That the Governor be requeſted to iſſue a Proclamation, inviting propoſals for undertaking to open and eſtabliſh Canals and Locks, on or near the waters of Tulpehocken, and Quitapahilla, and a Canal from Frank's-town to Poplar Run; for undertaking to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line; and for undertaking to make a Turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, as well as through any other part of the ſtate; I have, therefore, in compliance with the ſaid requeſt, and in order to promote the important and beneficial deſigns of the Legiſlature, publiſhed this Proclamation, hereby inviting any perſon or perſons, who ſhall be willing to undertake to open and eſtabliſh proper Canals and Locks, on or near the ſaid waters of Tulpehocken and Quitapahilla; or to open and eſtabliſh a Canal from Frank's town to Poplar Run aforeſaid; or to clear the Suſquehanna river, from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line aforeſaid; or to make a Turnpike Road from the city of Philadelphia, through the borough of Lancaſter, to the river Suſquehanna, to tranſmit propoſals, in writing, for undertaking and accompliſhing the ſaid objects reſpectively, to the Office of the Secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this twenty-ſecond day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the Commonwealth the fifteenth.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

By the Governor,
A. J. DALLAS, Sec'ry.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Daniel Deal, in Plymouth townſhip, on Tueſday, the 7th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounded by lands of Samuel Bayard, Eſq; and others, containing 50 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of the ſaid Daniel Deal, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Abraham Schrack, innkeeper, in Providence townſhip, on Wedneſday, the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Limerick, bounded by lands of Michael Boyer and others, containing 150 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Chriſtian Schrack, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of —— Batty, innkeeper, in Pottſtown, on Thurſday, the 9th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in Douglaſs townſhip, bounded by lands of Thomas Maybury and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging; as alſo a Houſe and Lot of Ground, in Pottſtown, adjoining John Rook's lot and others, with the appurtenances. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Frederick Zeeber, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, May 5th, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John M'Colly, innkeeper, in Abington townſhip, on Saturday, the 11th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 10 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution and to be ſold as the eſtate of Daniel Grant, deceaſed, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Six Pence Reward.

RAN away on the 22d inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named JOHN M'COMMON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and no charges, paid by the ſubſcriber. DAVID DOWLIN.

April 25, 1791. ‡

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